INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

PRICE: ONE ANNA

VOL. XXIV NO. 13 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Curtain Drops Over Naval Conference?

Tokio Orders For Japan To Be 'Off'

Out To Complete Her Armaments Programme

Boom In Munitions Industry Foreshadowed

TOKIO, Jan. 15.

A seal has been set on the Japanese withdrawal from the London Naval Conference at the Council of High Officials, Foreign and Navy Ministries, which has cabled to Admiral Nagano authorising his withdrawal probably on Friday and appointing Mr. Nagai as observer at the subsequent Four Power negotiations.—Reuter.

NO SURPRISE FOR PRESS

(Special Cable)
TOKIO, Jan. 15.

Newspapers are not surprised at the breakdown of the Naval Conference. The "Hochishimbun" says, the Japanese authorities long expected the situation. The Japanese navy will carry out the complete autonomous armaments programme in the categories best fitted to Japan's requirements.

Industrial circles foreshadow boom in the munitions industry but some uneasiness exists in the financial circles which forecast swelling budgets and the possibility of Japan being isolated internationally with further economic pressure resulting in instability.

"The Nichi-Nichi" regrets that America has not abandoned her vain plans for armaments expansion.

The press generally blames Britain and America.

WITHDRAWAL ANNOUNCED

LONDON, January 15.

Following this afternoon's session, the Japanese Delegation announced their withdrawal from the Naval Conference.

The announcement states, however, that despite the withdrawal, Japan, so far from entertaining the slightest intention of embarking upon an armament race, will make a determined endeavour to promote the cause of world peace by assiduously cultivating the best friendly relations with other nations.—Indian Allied News.

Gandhiji For Bombay

Will Go To Ahmedabad After A Few Days' Stay In City

WARDHA, Jan. 15.

It is understood that the idea of Mahatma Gandhi's going to Ahmedabad is not abandoned yet.

Mahatma Gandhi will soon be taken to Bombay. After a few days' stay there he may go to Ahmedabad.

Doctors think that some more teeth should be extracted and this may be done at Bombay.—United Press.

Muriel Lester Leaves Wardha

WARDHA, Jan. 15.

Miss Muriel Lester, Gandhiji's hostess at London, who was at Wardha for the last few days left for Gwalior to-day. She visits Lahore, Jullundur, Delhi, and Benares and then goes back to Calcutta.

Before sailing for England via Colombo she intends to visit Ahmedabad and Bombay.—United Press.

Br. MISSION FOR AMERICA

To Promote Emigration Of Jews From Germany

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Jan. 15.

An influential mission consisting of Sir Herbert Samuel, Viscount Bearested and Mr Simon marks left for New York to discuss with Jewish leaders and others a scheme to raise three million sterling in the United States Britain and elsewhere to promote the emigration of Jews from Germany.

17 KILLED IN AIR CRASH

American Liner Found Wrecked In Water With Mangled Bodies

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

Seventeen persons were killed in a crash on the Trans-Continental Airliner "Goodwin" at Arkansas.—Reuter

MACHINE TRACED

The killed comprised of 14 passengers and three crew. The 'plane belonged to the American Air-Lines and was bound for Los Angeles from New York and crashed on a swamp.

Search parties from Memphis (Tennessee) found the wrecked machine lying in five-feet water with bodies mangled and submerged.

(LATER).

The passengers in air-crash comprised ten men, three women and one child. The crew consisted of the pilot, co-pilot and the stewardess. Very great difficulty is experienced in recovering the bodies. None of the victims are British.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN BRITAIN

Passenger Runs Into Goods Train Injuring 23.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.

Twenty-three were injured and several seriously when the passenger express from Penzance (Cornwall) ran into the rear goods-train at the cutting near Swindon (Wiltshire) early to-day morning.

Both the trains were derailed and the line has been blocked.

The injured persons have been removed to hospital.

JAPAN HOLDS KEY FOR PEACE OR FOR WAR

Warsaw Press Correspondent's Impressions Of His Tour In Far East

Alexander Janta, Special Correspondent of "Gazeta Poleka," Warsaw (now in Bombay).

Gen. Pirzio Biroli, Commander of the Native Eritrean Army Corps at Makale.

The man, who was reported in the Belgian Press, in mail week, to have been shot dead by a band of Communists in China, and of whom lengthy obituary notices were published, was talking to a "Chronicle" representative, last evening, in a building near the Cooperage, Bombay, enjoying a hearty laugh over the joke.

He is M. Aleksander Janta, Special Correspondent of the "Gazeta Polska", Warsaw, who was commissioned by his paper to go to the Far East, and who arrived in Bombay on his way to Japan.

M. Janta was in Abyssinia before he left for India, and had a fair knowledge of the conditions of the Italian and Abyssinian forces.

WAR, NOT YET

Coming out from the maelstrom of the present European politics, M. Janta is convinced that there is no likelihood of an immediate conflagration in Europe. Contrasting the pre-war situation when everyone was thrilled at the mention of "war", he believed that every nation was seized with the horrors of war and was unwilling to plunge into one.

As for the renewed activity in the Far East, M. Janta who was in China for about three years in the past, considered that Japan would be the central figure either for peace or for war, and it entirely rested with Japan alone to create the conditions which she would choose to, in the Pacific zone.

IN ABYSSINIA

Describing the condition of the Italian troops in Eritrea, he said they were much exhausted by the trying climate, though they were cheerful and were in their best spirits. He crossed the frontier to see things for himself in Abyssinia and found the Ethiopians confident of repulsing the Italian attack.

Rigorous censorship was imposed on all newspapermen by Gen. Bodoglio. Nobody knew anything definitely as to what was happening on the Southern front. And entry into Mogadishu was prohibited, as the Italians obviously felt that once the Press Correspondents went there, it would not be possible to keep anything from their knowledge.

There was no question that the Italians were superior in their military equipment, but nobody could predict of early success to them.

Italian victory depended on taking control of the communications in Abyssinia and cutting off her supplies of arms and ammunition. This the Italians had not so far achieved and much of the future war would depend on the fate of Jijiga, which formed the key-position of the Abyssinian defence.

"SANCTIONS"

Sanctions, according to M. Janta, were being applied in a hypocritical way, and no one would have any faith in their efficacy if one knew what was going on in the Red Sea and how these sanctions were flouted.

He was not optimistic about the application of oil sanctions. Anticipating such a measure, the Italians had piled up millions of oil barrels for miles together in Eritrea and oil sanctions, even if applied at this belated hour, would not affect them before considerable time had elapsed. Meanwhile vigorous attempts were being made to break the solidarity so far obtained in the application of sanctions, as some people were trying to exploit the war situation to their best advantage.

DUCE'S RESOURCES

The only sanction, he concluded, would automatically come into force, when Sgr. Mussolini would no longer be able to pay for the goods he had been buying abroad now and no one knew what exactly were the resources at his disposal.

M. Janta will stay in Bombay for about a week and will tour the country for about six weeks, before he sails for Tokyo from Calcutta.

ABYSSINIA'S MAN OF DESTINY

Read About Him On Page 7

UNION GOVT. LEVY ON MAT IMPORTS?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, January 15.

Representations addressed to the Government of India disclose that the Union Government of South Africa proposes to levy a duty of 25 p.c. "ad valorem" on imports of coir, mats and mattings. This subject is likely to be raised in the next session of the Assembly.

PATIALA TEAM'S TALL SCORE

Wazir Ali Scores 132 In Faultless Style Against "Aussies"

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATIALA, Jan. 15.

Following on their defeat at Lahore at the hands of Wazir Ali's team the Australians met another strong side here captained by the Yuvraj of Patiala and including ten All-India players, the eleventh player being the Maharajkumar of Alirajpur whose team had so thoroughly extended the Australians at Indore. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala himself led the Australians for whom Ellis, Oxenham, Bryant and Mair stood down Frank Tarrant and his son L. Tarrant completing the team.

The teams were as follows:

AUSTRALIANS.—H. H. Maharaja of Patiala, Ryder, Macartney, Nagel, Leather, F. A. Tarrant, Wendell Bill, Alexander, Morrisby, Love and L. Tarrant.

PATIALA.—Yuvraj of Patiala, Maharajkumar of Alirajpur, Mohomed Nissar, Wazir Ali, Amarsingh, Mehrhomji, Amarnath Mohd. Saeed, Lallsingh, Baqa Jilani and Amir Elahi.

Father and son tossed up at 11-20 and the Yuvraj winning the toss the Patiala team played first on what is believed to be the truest wicket in India. Wazir Ali and Mehrhomji were Patiala's opening batsmen, the game commencing at 11-30.

At the close of the play the total was 301 for five.

Wazir Ali scored his third successive and fourth century by Indian player against Australians in their tour.

Scores:—

Mehromji b Macartney	31
Amarnath b Alexander	26
Lall Singh st. Love b Tarrant.	26
Wazir Ali c L. Tarrant b Alexander	132
Md. Saeed st. Love b Tarrant...	0
Baqa Jilani (not out)	53
Yuvraj (not out)	24
Extras	9
Total for 5 (wkts.)	301

STOP PRESS

S. D. SASSOON'S WIDOW DEAD.

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, January 15.

The death has occurred of Flora, widow of Solomon David Sassoon of Bombay.

LORD FORSTER DEAD

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, January 15.

The death has occurred of Lord Forster ex-Governor-General of Australia. He has no heir, his both sons having been killed in war.

CABINET AND OIL SANCTIONS

LONDON, January 15.

It is generally understood that the Cabinet will favour the avoidance of any immediate decision on the question of oil sanctions when the Council of the League meets at Geneva on January 20.

It was stressed at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day that the co-operation of the United States was essential if the oil sanctions were to be successful. The United States' Neutrality Bill, it was argued, which will affect America's exports of war materials, is not likely to be enacted before March. In these circumstances it is felt that there is little alternative to a postponement of the vital decision.—Indian Allied News.

Italians Taken By Surprise

65 Killed And Several Rifles & Machine Guns Captured

SEYOUM'S PROGRESS IN NORTHEAST

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 15

It is stated that the forces under Ras Seyoum last reported in Tembien, crossed to the northeast into Gheralta and took by surprise an Italian detachment killing 65 and capturing machineguns, rifles, mules and food supplies.

The Ethiopian losses were six killed and nine wounded.

BIGGEST OFFENSIVE

ASMARA: Jan. 15.

The battle initiated by General Graziani near Dolo appears to be the largest since the war began.

Aircraft, tanks and armoured cars are participating in the offensive. It is believed that one hundred Italians have been killed. The Italians, on their side, claim that five hundred Abyssinians have been killed.

The battle is now proceeding. It is reported that last night the Italians extended their line from Malcabissica on the Kenya border to Lamma Shellindi on the River Webbe Shibeli.—Indian Allied News.

ABYSSINIANS DRIVEN BACK

Official Communique From Rome

A cable from Rome states:—

The Italian offensive has been opened against Ras Desta according to an official communique.

The Abyssinians have been driven back and are being pursued. Action continues on the whole front. The operation started on January 12 against Ras Desta's forces who recently occupied positions between Ganaledoria and Dawaparma for the purpose of exercising pressure on the Italian Somali Front in the Dolo sector.

The advance appears to be the beginning of the expected push on the southern front for which Gen. Graziani's army is being reinforced from 45 to 75 thousand men.

It is expected that while Ras Desta's forces are brushed back. The Italian columns between Webbe Shebeli and Fafan may push up in the direction of Jijiga and Harar. Light tanks and armoured cars will head the advance and air craft will give active support. "little rains" are falling on the Somali Coast but will only extend inwards gradually and will not reach Harar till about the middle of February. Consequently the present advance looks like a race between the Italian mechanised forces and rains which would render their progress difficult.—Reuter.

ITALIAN BOMBING ON SUDAN BORDER?

DESSIE, January 15.

It is reported that two Italian 'planes bombed and machine-gunned Ambabircutan near the Sudan Border to-day.

The Abyssinian Chief, Belata Tseguy, who deserted to the Italians with Ras Gugsa, is reported to have been suspected of treachery. He was imprisoned on an island near Massawa but later escaped. He is now said to have rejoined the Abyssinian forces south of Makale.—Indian Allied News.

SUEZ PROFITS FROM ITALY

Highest Tonnage Receipts During Last Year

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, January 15.

During 1935 the transits in the Suez Canal numbered 5,992 vessels, the highest total since 1929 as compared to 5,663 vessels in 1934.

The receipts totalled £118,36,000 compared with 11,420,000 in 1934.

This is due to the entirely huge increase in the volume of Italian shipping but for which actual reductions of transits and receipts would have been shown.

HUNT FOR NEGUS

Italian 'Planes Reconnoitre Over Dessie

(Special Cable.)
DESSIE, January 15.

The second day in succession the Italian reconnaissance aeroplanes flew over the Emperor's headquarters at Dessie apparently taking photographs.

The inhabitants fearing a raid took refuge in specially prepared air-shelters but no bombs were dropped.

The appearance of these reconnaissance 'planes coincides with the reports of the great increase in Italian aerial activity on the Northern Front.

DEFICIT BUDGET FOR RAILWAYS?

Concession To Staff Not Possible, Says Commissioner

NEW DELHI: Jan. 15.

Another deficit budget was foreshadowed by Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner, Railways, when opening the proceedings of the half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation.

Sir Guthrie, according to official report issued to-day, referred to fall in earnings and added that the Board were not in a position to liberalise the existing rules or grant more concessions to the staff but that, any cases of real hardship that the Federation could prove, the Railway Board would be prepared to consider.

On the question of hours and employment regulation, there was prolonged discussion between the Board and the Federation, the Chief Commissioner disagreeing with many points put forward by the Federation.

Sir Guthrie advised the Federation to forward to the Railways concerned names and numbers of the retrenched staff and promised to discuss the question further with the Agents of the State-managed Railways in March next.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Stenographers with knowledge of Book-Keeping and Accounts. Apply to Box No. 5489, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Energetic Youngmen for the sale of easy Industrial Insurance schemes on a salary of Rs. 45 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Write for particulars to the National Home Assurance Co., Ltd., 10, Chamberlain Road, Lahore. (5487).

Wanted an experienced and influential Managing Clerk for an Attorney's Office. Please write with full particulars to Box No. 5474, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Medical Graduate to work as Medical officer I.C of the Barsi Municipal Dispensary on Rs. 150-6-250 p.m. plus Rs. 15 p.m. for house rent. The appointment will be in the first instance on probation whereafter confirmation is subject to the approval of work with benefits of Municipal Rules with regard to gratuity or Provident Fund Scheme, etc. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 31st January 1936 stating age, caste, qualifications and with copies of testimonials. (Sd.) D. G Gawsane, B.A., LL.B., President. Barsi Municipality. Municipal Office, Barsi. 13th January, 1936. (2452)

Wanted Immediately Trained And Untrained Actors and Actresses for Film Company. Salary according to qualifications. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (5467)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473)

Wanted Qualified Overseers. Pay Rs. 40 per month or according to qualifications. Apply in writing with testimonials to Box No. 2432, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Qualified Muslim Doctor for a private dispensary. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating salary and conditions, etc., H. A. Shekhani, Pleader, Tower Choke, Kutiyana. (5452).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62 66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (5463).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Guarantee Cambridge Course ensures success and refunds promptly the fees on failure. Cambridge Senior—a great boon especially to Officers and Clerks. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 279, Lamington Road. (17th).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted a Partner, who may be able to invest Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 in the Managing Agency of an Insurance Company, with bright prospects. Apply stating terms Box No. 5277, "Bombay Chronicle."

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Sound Freehold property in the vicinity of Jacob Circle, fetching income of about Rs. 650 for sale. Only genuine investors need write to: Estates Valuation & Engineering Co., 15, Stock Exchange Building, Fort, Phone 20669. (5482).

73 AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
(Incorporated in England).
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices

A CORRECTION

SHARE-PROSPECTUS OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANK LTD.
Para. 5.

For 2 "Exemption from stamp duty from Registration Fees Read "EXEMPTION from REGISTRATION Fees."

For 3 "Exemption from stamp duty from Income-Tax on profits of the Bank, and dividends on shares,"

Read, "EXEMPTION FROM INCOME-TAX ON PROFITS OF THE BANK AND DIVIDENDS ON SHARES."

2466.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the right of skinning dead animals for one, three, five and ten years alternatively commencing from 1st April, 1936, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 28-1-36 not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.)

The tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay. It should be endorsed "Tender for the right of skinning dead animals."

Forms of tender specification, etc. will be issued to anyone on payment of Rupee one by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that will be required.

Names of all the contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

J. S. NERURKER.
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Depart:
Bombay, 15th Jan., 1936.
2469.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREFERENCE SHARES OF THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Separate Meeting of the Holders of the Preference Shares of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Foras Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) pursuant to Article 48 of the Articles of Association of the Company to consider and if thought fit, pass the resolution set out in the Notice dated 13th January 1936 posted to the Shareholders.

The attention of the Shareholders is invited to the Circulars, dated 13th January 1936 which accompany the notice of the Meeting.

For the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) A. H. WADIA,
Director.
Bombay, 14th Jan., 1936.
2460

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS, PREFERENCE AND ORDINARY, OF THE MADHAVJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Foras Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1936, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) when the Resolutions in the notice, dated 13th January, 1936, posted to the Shareholders will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

The attention of the Shareholders is invited to the Circular, dated 13th January, 1936, which accompanies the notice of Meeting.

For the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) A. H. WADIA,
Director.
Bombay, 14th Jan., 1936.
2459

NOTICE.

BIJAPUR MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 900 tons to 1 000 tons of the best kind of Singareni, Bengal and C. P. Coal, F.O.R. Bijapur Railway Station and at the Bhutnal Tank, which is situated at a distance of 6-1/2 miles from the Railway Station for the Bijapur Water Works, during the financial year 1936-37. The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before 16-2-1936 with a deposit of Rs. 200/-.

Rate for supply of coal at the Bijapur Railway Station and also at the Tank should be quoted separately.

G. A. PITRE,
Chief Officer,
Municipal Borough, Bijapur.
Municipal Office.
Bijapur, Dated 11-1-1936.
2462

Public Notices

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Electric Installation to THE BHATIA GENERAL HOSPITAL BUILDING at Tardeo Road.

Copies of tender form, specifications and agreement can be had at Rs. 5/- per copy and plans, etc., can be inspected in the Office of the undersigned during Office hours.

The Owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on 24th January, 1936.

MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA,
Chartered Architects,
41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
2461

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

For the Board of Directors,
A. H. WADIA,
Director.
Bombay, 15th January, 1936.
2464

NOTICE.

BIJAPUR MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Kerosene Oil of good quality of about 900 tins, each tin containing 4 Imperial gallons, F.O.R. Bijapur, for the financial year from 1-4-1936 to 31-3-1937.

The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before 16-2-1936.

An earnest money of Rs. 200 should be sent along with the tenders.

G. A. PITRE,
Chief Officer,
Municipal Borough, Bijapur.
Municipal Office,
Bijapur, Dated 11-1-1936.
2463

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE A DISTRIBUTION AMONGST THE PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS ONLY.
NO. 520 OF 1935.

Re: RAICHAND MOTICHAND & CO. a firm, carrying on business as JEWELLERS at Mumbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to make a distribution amongst the PREFERENTIAL Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent firm of Raichand Motichand and Co. (JEWELLERS) and also amongst the PREFERENTIAL Creditors of the partners in the said firm.

Creditors who are entitled to be paid in priority to all other debts under Section 49 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and who have not yet lodged their claims are required to do so in the office of the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof.

Dated this 14th day of January 1936.

R. S. BILLIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay.
2467.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE A DISTRIBUTION AMONGST THE PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS ONLY.
NO . 524 OF 1935.

Re: RAICHAND MOTICHAND a firm, carrying on business as Chokseys at Bullion Exchange, Building, Outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to make a distribution amongst the PREFERENTIAL Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent firm of Raichand Motichand (CHOKSEYS) and also amongst the PREFERENTIAL Creditors of the partners in the said firm.

Creditors who are entitled to be paid in priority to all other debts under Section 49 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and who have not yet lodged their claims are required to do so in the office of the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof.

Dated this 14th day of January 1936.

R. S. BILLIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay.
2468.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CADELL ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Sha Motiji Oodaji & Co. and on account and at the risk of Amirkhan Yakubkhan, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 18th February, 1931 and Further charge dated 11th January 1932 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

ALL that piece of Fazandari land with houses or two chawls at Mahim Custom Road in the Oart called Galwadi or Lohar Chawl now known as Cadell Road admeasuring 417 Square yards or thereabouts but according to the Extract from the Survey Registrar 583 Square Yards and assessed by Municipality under G Ward Nos. 5046 and 5047 and Street Nos. 374 and 375 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 932 Mahim Division.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Mr. R. B. Rout, Bond writer for the Mortgagees at their office at Null Bazar, Tram Junction or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT AND CO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Goherally Jeewabhoy and Sons, (Pledgees) and on account and at risk of the firm of Messrs. Jamnadas Chhaganlal (Pledgors) one hundred shares of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 150/- each standing in the name of Bai Ujjambai Bhawan will be sold by Public Auction at the Auction Rooms of the Undersigned, at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 16th day of January, 1936, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Particulars and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FERROUS AND TEAKWOOD SCRAP AT G. I. P. RAILWAY, HAJI BUNDER DEPOT, BOMBAY.

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TRUSTEE WINS APPEAL

Jail Sentence Set Aside On His Agreeing To Pay Rs. 1,400 In Court

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court disposed of the criminal revisional application of Jiwanchand Dharamchand who was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for alleged abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,400.

The petitioner's mother created a family trust of certain properties consisting of two buildings at Surat and jewellery, securities and cash of the value of Rs. 3,40,000. By the trust deed, the petitioner, his brother Maganlal and another person were appointed trustees of the properties.

Some of the securities and the ornaments were, pursuant to the provisions of the trust deed, converted into cash and deposited with the firm of Jiwanchand Lallubhai and Co., of which the petitioner and the complainant were partners. The firm having been adjudicated insolvents in 1922, the petitioner and his brother became incapaciated from working as trustees, and their wives became trustees.

Charge Against Wife

By the trust deed, the petitioner's sister Saraswatibai was to get Rs. 200 per year out of the trust money, and Rs. 1,400 was entered in the firm's books debited to interest account as having been paid to her. In respect of this amount the petitioner's wife, as the trustee, was charged with criminal breach of trust and the petitioner was charged with abetment.

The Magistrate acquitted the wife but convicted the petitioner.

In the revisional application it was contended for the petitioner that the matter was entirely a civil dispute and should not have been entertained by a criminal court.

Further, as the principal offence with which the wife was charged was not proved, the charge of abetment could not stand against the petitioner.

Mr. Carden Noad with Mr. R. B. Kantawalla appeared for the petitioner and Mr. B. G. Thakore for the complainant.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and acquitted the petitioner on his agreeing to pay in court Rs. 1,400, the amount in dispute, to be held in the joint names of Messrs. Kantawalla and Thakore, the parties' counsel, who would pay the amount to the trustees after the expiry of two months, if within that time proceedings for the administration of the trust are not taken.

TRADE UNION ACTIVITY IN C. P.

The annual report on the working of the Trade Unions in the Central Provices for the year ending 31st March, 1935 states that three new Unions were registered during the year bringing the total to 15.

The total membership of all the Unions at the beginning and end of the year stood at 8,958 and 10,260, respectively. No political fund was maintained by any of the registered Trade Unions. No appeals were filed by the Unions during the year under report against any decision of the Registrar. Only three Unions availed themselves of the arrangement of free audit of accounts by auditors of the Co-operative Department.

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BOMBAY PROGRAMMES

Yet Another Listener Complains Of Inferior Quality Music

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Indian programmes now-a-days are quite unsatisfactory. The present method of selection of artists by the 'few' is useless. It will never help to popularise the radio habit in the country. It is time that radio licence holders made an organized protest against the present method of selection. Nowadays the "Kavali" and "Nachia" types of music is dinned into our ears continually. Some of the artistes engaged by the "Bombay Station" to-day are worthless.

The present time allotted to Indian programmes every day closing at 9-30 p.m. is absolutely unsuitable to the Indian listeners. Either they should remain in doors at the awkward time of the closing of the day by refusing themselves the fresh air or they should forego the Indian programmes for all time to come.

The former arrangement of having alternate programmes English and Indian was working satisfactory except the inconvenience caused by closing of the programmes at 11 p.m. Instead the programmes, I suggest, be commenced half an hour earlier in the evening i. e. at 5 p.m. and they should be closed at 10-30 p. m. keeping alternately one day English programmes and the other day Indian. The present arrangement looks more for the convenience of the European listeners neglecting the interests of the vast Indian people.

Radio should not be exclusively devoted to music. Lectures of experts on different subjects should be periodically broadcast so that the radio should be both instructive as well as amusing. Bombay University can be consulted in this matter.

I hope the Director will give his thoughtful consideration to these suggestions.—Yours etc.,

G. M. VAIDYA.

Kalyan.

BRITISH RADIO EXPORTS IN OCT.

Recent figures issued by the Department of Overseas Trade show that British exports of radio receivers during October were valued at more than £36,000. These were taken largely by South Africa, the Irish Free State, Egypt, Sweden, and the Netherlands. The export of radio gramophones to British India and South Africa showed a considerable increase. During the month, Italy bought 54 valves, valued at £10,172—her only purchase. One receiver, valued at £1, was imported from Australia.

THE TERRORS OF NIGHT ASTHMA ENDED IN 10 MINUTES

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THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

Radio Station Or College Of Theology

These Religious Broadcasts From Bombay Must Stop

(BY "TIBICEN")

One has come to associate the Bombay Station not merely with bad musical taste, reference to which has been made in a previous article in these columns, but also with what might be described as an organisation for the systematic distribution of theological dope.

The enterprise of the Bombay Station direction would have drawn admiration of this particular item of its programme which is inflicted with fearsome regularity week in and week out were even indirectly connected with any legitimate or social function of the broadcast agency unless we were to understand that the listeners suffered from a scarcity of mosques, temples, churches, fire-temples, etc., and famine of professional priestcraft specialising in each of the sectarian theologies.

COMMUNALISM IN AIR

One does not imagine that they are meeting a popular demand for this theological orgy and even if by any chance, a demand existed, is the State radio justified in stooping to it? If the principle of sectarian propaganda were accepted, the Station would be faced with a remarkable situation: the sectarian communalism could easily blockade the microphone because, in addition to the 3 or 4 sectarian priests broadcasting their respective theology, every other sect would demand representation. There are dozens of sub-sects amongst the Hindus and each could bolster up claims to be allowed to broadcast. The Mussalmans could follow suit. The Sikhs would be entitled to minority rights and the Jews could, on the same principle, smell anti-Semitism in the Director not allowing their Rabbi to broadcast.

VULGARISATION OF RELIGION

Apart, however, from the reasons the direction may or may not have in justification for its theological propaganda, it would appear quite grotesque that a central station so intrinsically important as Bombay's, should be used for these activities. The State theoretically assumes a religious neutrality, the Ecclesiastical Department notwithstanding and this is quite in keeping with the actual situation obtained in modern civilized countries the governments of which conform to the democratic practice of private religious belief and tolerance in matters of this nature. What is more, even the religions attach a certain emotional significance to such practices as mass prayer and resent that they should be vulgarised, broadcast and bawled out at every street-corner. It is a question of fine feeling and even a confirmed atheist may concede it to the believer, and what is more, appreciate it.

STATE'S IZZAT

However the matter is not one as the present writer has pointed out in an earlier article, with the Direction is exclusively concerned. The quality of the Bombay Radio reflects not merely the collective quality of culture in each of its aspects but ought to be regarded by the State as a serious matter with which its own "izzat" is concerned. Are the public to expect nothing better of the Bombay Station than the poor music it ladles out and its theological discourses? Should not the Bombay Radio endeavour to reach up the ordinary level of other civilised stations that represent the best and most representative quality in national music?

A LISTENER'S SUGGESTION

New Scheme Of Indian And European Programme

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On referring to the programmes in the "Indian Listener" I regret to find that there are no programmes of Indian music after 9 p.m. either in Bombay or in Delhi for the 15 days of January 1936.

Considering the 'majority of' listeners in Bombay Presidency Delhi and Northern India, who like Indian music and find their leisure time after 9 p.m., it is not fair to stop entirely the Indian music programmes which they have been listening hitherto after 9 p.m. By the present arrangement a listener who required to hear English programme between 6-30 and 8 p.m. cannot get either in Bombay or in Delhi programme, and similarly Hindustani music is not available even from his costly 1936 model set anywhere after 8-30 p.m. The Delhi station programmes are all well-received and heard in Bombay, Poona and Gujarat. So I suggest that if the programmes are arranged as under it will be suitable to both Indian and English listeners.

In BOMBAY on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday from 6-p.m. to 8-30 p.m. Hindustani and in DELHI English and again in BOMBAY from 8-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. English, and in DELHI Indian music.

And on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 6 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. English in Bombay, and Hindustani in Delhi and from 8-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. Indian in Bombay, and English in Delhi.

By the above arrangement a listener requiring an English or Hindustani music at any time during broadcasting hours between 6-30 and 11 p.m. can tune his set either Bombay or Delhi at his choice, and this, I believe, will be satisfactory to all.—Yours etc.

RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM.

"AWAZ"

Interesting Hindustani Organ Of Broadcasting Service

The first issue of "Awaz" the Hindustani fortnightly organ of the Indian Broadcasting Service, has now been published. And it is very creditable, indeed, that its editors should have succeeded in making such a great success of the very first issue. Extremely well got-up and finally printed, with a cover in colours, "Awaz" has a much pleasing appearance providing a striking contrast with the drab grey of its English counter-part.

INTERESTING CONTENTS

In contents too it has much more of interest to Indian radio listeners than the Bombay publication. Half of the pages are in Hindi and half in Urdu script. It is difficult to write on matters pertaining to radio in Hindustani owing to the pitfalls in translation of technical terms. But it is a wonder that even in its first issue "Awaz" offers such interesting and varied articles, written in an easy, lucid style and the editorial notes and comments are aptly charged with a sense of humour. The present issue contains only Delhi programmes but henceforward the programmes of other Indian stations are also to be given.

POSSIBILITIES.

Judging from the first issue we are sure "Awaz" will steadily gain in its utility and interest. We would suggest having more articles calculated to rouse and develop interest in radio activities among Indians. Articles like the one by Agha Mohamed Ashraf on "Speakng on the Radio" will also be of much interest. We wonder, by the way, if they would publish letters not only praising but also criticising the Indian programmes!

We would watch the progress of "Awaz" with interest as it has potentialities which, if allowed to develop freely without being smothered by the demon of Red Tape, can be of real service to the country. Let it not degenerate into a ventriloquist's dummy of the bureaucracy. The "Awaz" should be the "Awaz" of India.

But will it vindicate its name?.

K. A. A.

B.B.C.'s Fare For The New Year

In the early days of the Empire Broadcasting Service the question of the advisability of including talks in the programmes was keenly discussed by listeners. As usual, the most diverse views were expressed, but gradually as reception conditions improved and as speakers were discovered who were able to envisage the peculiar and varied tastes of overseas listeners, the volume of opinion swung round in favour of talks.

The advance plans of the BBC Empire Department for talks in the first quarter of 1936 have now been completed. Mr. H. V. Hodson will speak at fortnightly intervals on "Current Imperial Affairs", and Sir Frederick Whyte, K. C. S. I., will speak in alternate weeks on 'Foreign Affairs". Sir Frederick is the son of the famous Scottish cleric, the late Alexander Whyte, and has had a distinguished and varied career in many parts of the world. He was president of the Legislative Assembly of India from 1920 to 1925, and political adviser to the National Government of China from 1929 to 1932.

Mr. Howard Marshall, who occupies a special place in the affections of overseas listeners, will give four more talks in his popular series entitled "Under Big Ben". Mr. A. G. Street, who writes with such charm and variety on the countryside, will continue to turn over pages from his "Countryman's Diary". Mr. Eric Gillett, who was Johore Professor of English language and literature in Raffles College, Singapore, from 1927 to 1932, will continue with his talks "Books to Read", and Miss Minnie Hogg, who is one of the most accomplished of women journalists and a world-famous authority on women's fashions, will also give four broadcasts "From the Woman's Point of View". In addition, Sir Noel Ashbridge, Chief Engineer of the BBC, whose previous talks have been much appreciated by listeners, will give a further series of six broadcasts dealing with the technical aspects of broadcasting.

All of these talks are planned exclusively for the BBC Empire programmes, but in addition listeners will hear a number of the outstanding talks included in the programmes to be broadcast to listeners in Great Britain.

BUSES ON THE AIR

"Old Bill" To Be Talked About On Radio

A programme about London's buses is now being devised, and will be presented on Thursday, January 23, at 2-30 p.m. G.M.T. Nearly all overseas listeners who have visited England will be familiar with these red vehicles which pass through London's central thoroughfares in a never-ending stream. During the War the London bus was immortalised in "Old Bill," which carried thousands of troops. The programme has been called 'All Fares, Please!' —the familiar cry of the London bus conductor—and will be composed of a medley of sound speech and songs.

JACK AND JILL

1936 Radio Version

A very modern version of the adventures of Jack and Jill will shortly be broadcast in serial form in the B.B.C. Empire Programmes from Daventry. This pair of famous characters will be introduced anew to listeners while they are in the throes of a bad puncture far out in the country. Having no spare wheel, they set out to walk to the nearest inn, appropriately called "The Pail of Water", in the hopes of a garage and help. A quaint old swineherd and humorous village characters there amuse them with comedy and songs, while, in return Jack and Jill entertain the yokels by singing their own attractive duets. A versatile cast, assisted by a small orchestra, will make this half-hour pass quickly and, the producer hopes, will leave listeners anxious to hear Jack and Jill's adventure No. 2.

The Pros And Cons Of Using Metal Radio Tubes

They Are Still In An Experimental State And Cannot Be Relied Upon

By D. R. D. WADIA,
President, Indian Radio Amateurs League

It is sometime now since certain quantity production Radio Makers have been attempting to boost the metal radio tube as one of the major developments in Radio for 1935.

This is according to considered engineering opinion now proved to be wrong as also by case histories of metal tube makers, metal tube set makers and dealers selling such tubes and sets.

In England metal tubes were introduced and they died a natural death some years ago, because, they found them by experience to be not as satisfactory as glass tubes, owing to certain manufacturing difficulties. What these difficulties are I shall explain a little later on.

THEIR SALES APPEAL.

There are lots of large Radio Manufacturers, both, in America and Europe who could all easily use metal tubes simply, because, metal tubes have a Sales appeal, but they 'will not' do so because, they would foist 'certain' trouble on owners of their sets. They feel they have a greater responsibility and wish to turn out only the very best value for money and so will not introduce any new fangled gadgets unless they are of proved worth. Also it has been the experience of Engineers and others, who prepare statistics that with most production from 60 to 80 p.c. metal tubes have to be rejected owing to defects and over half of all the metal tubes produced to-day cannot even get by their maker's initial test.

I have read one such report of a large and very competent maker reporting that on Saturday's August 17th, he was elated and overjoyed to get 11,000 out of 20,000 tubes made that day through exhaust and up to basing, only to finally get 6,000 tubes through basing 'that were fit to sell.' (By basing is meant the fixing of the metal base). This was his best day-only 70 p.c. shrinkage in manufacture!

There are also reports from a large Radio Maker's Sales Manager, that in a week's demonstration trip, he had to replace 28 metal tubes in a 7 tube set! The latest glass tubes have been developed to the utmost of perfection and their characteristics are better than they have ever been.

THE REASON WHY.

It might well be asked why with all these troubles, these metal tubes were introduced. The reason is that Radio had reached such a state of saturation in America that it was necessary to get a boost by introducing something entirely new with which to carry on an extensive advertising propaganda, claiming the metal tubes as something colossal! It is therefore, reasonable to understand that these quality Radio Manufacturers in America and all those other manufacturers in Europe, who have already tried the metal tubes and found it wanting, would certainly use the metal tubes but only when they could be manufactured as uniformly, and reliably as the glass tubes and when they offer, not almost as good, but actually better results than glass tubes.

Thus on reading a lot of literature on the subject, it does not seem likely this will be possible in 1936, but may be it is possible in the future; on the other hand, it is more than possible that the development of metal tubes may be shelved for some years and quiet research carried on with them for some years before they are again revived.

THE DIFFICULTIES.

I shall now deal with the technical disabilities which the manufacturer encounters with the present scientific apparatus they have at their disposal.

Metal as an envelope instead of glass offers absolutely no improvement except the possibility of greater surface that radiation and consequently smaller size for a given tube. They require shielding in r.f. or i.f. circuits, just as glass tubes do and this shielding may be either in the form of a separate shield, or one permanently attached to the tube itself.

It is certainly an advantage in one sense and that is of making the set more compact because of smaller tubes.

From a production and use standpoint according to recent researches made on the subject, they have the following serious disadvantages which are not found in glass tubes:—

(a). Greater heating due to smaller heat radiating surface than equivalent glass tubes.

(b). Difficulty of eliminating all residual gas from metal structure in exhausting and treating.

(c). Difficulty of getting air tight metal envelope due to the necessity of spot welding the several parts making up the bulb or envelope into an air-tight whole.

(d). Multiplicity of lead wire seals (double the number in equivalent glass tubes) rendering costly and difficult the effective double sealing of five to seven leads against vacuum leak where they enter the envelope.

(e). If leads are brought into envelope through individual glass "bead seals" between lead wires and envelope, it is obvious that the area of glass insulation within the tube is quite small between metal envelope and lead. This renders probable serious noise trouble due to deposit of dirt, fled during exhausting, baking and heat treating to remove glasses, upon the necessarily small glass insulators which provide a short leakage to the common metal envelope.

PROS AND CONS.

Briefly, these are a few of the probable troubles to be expected of metal tubes as first introduced. Their elimination can come only as a result of experiment and experience over a period of years, leading off from the unsatisfactory starting point of metal tubes introduced and largely abandoned as a backward, not forward, step in England

Adding this probable group of troubles, plus initially high costs of any new tubes, to the fact that metal tubes will only attempt to duplicate characteristics of existing highly developed and perfected glass tubes, I find no justification for the introduction of metal tubes to home radio receivers.

Weighing the excellence and low cost of existing glass tubes against the uncertainty and absolute lack of improvement, or probably of even equal quality, of forthcoming metal tubes, convinces me that Manufacturers have no right to inflict uncertain experimental tubes having a bad background on the public. No other conclusion can logically be reached, for there is no sense in inviting trouble without even the promise of an offsetting benefit.

In the estimation of those who know the metal tubes are a "sales gag" this year. This being so, they will probably be touted to the skies. Despite such touting, the analysis above providing no merits 'is fact,' not "advertising gag" fancy.

When metal tubes show performance superior to glass tubes being experimented upon! certainly use them. In the meantime it is no satisfaction for the prospective buyer to know he is

BBC MOBILE RECORDING VAN

Plays An Increasingly Important Part In Broadcasting Events Of Topical Interest

The B.B.C. mobile recording van is playing an increasingly important part in broadcasting events of topical interest in both the Home and Empire programmes. One of its principal uses is to provide illustrations "in sound" for the news bulletins, where there is almost unlimited scope for its employment. It has also proved its utility in ordinary outside broadcasts of all kinds.

Another use of the mobile recording unit is to accumulate "sound effects" for plays, and for the presentation of current activities. In recent weeks the van has been to the Guildhall to record the election of the Lord Mayor, to the Post Office to enable listeners to hear how the Christmas mails are handled, and to the various markets to give the listener some idea of the activities which are necessary before his dinner table can be covered with the viands which he accepts as a matter of course. The van has also been into Billingsgate fish market and recorded the sounds there. The van has even recorded the whistlings of the milkman on his morning rounds.

The recording unit consists of a 2 1|2 ton 4-wheeled chassis which is provided with an "advanced" control position so as to leave the maximum possible amount of space for the recording equipment. On this chassis is mounted a box van provided with adjustable windows on either side. At the rear is a door for access to the van and also a small hinged flap to permit the entry of microphone, telephone, and headphone cables. Inside the van are arranged two benches, one on each side of a central gangway. Each bench carries a microphone switching and cue switching unit, a microphone amplifier unit with frequency correction, meter, and control circuits, and a record ng power amplifier. Each bench also carries an amplifier unit suitable for amplifying the output of records played for test purposes and also for "talk-back" circuits.

The microphones, four in number, are of the moving coil type. By means of a suitable portable mixer it is possible to use any number of these microphones simultaneously, the mixer being arranged with suitable potentiometers to enable the operator to fade from one microphone to another and to pass the result to the recording apparatus via a connecting cable which may be two hundred yards or more in length. All cables are carried in short lengths on suitable drums which are stored in a special compartment in the front part of the van.

The crew of the mobile recording unit usually consists of two engineers who are responsible for the erection of the microphones and field telephone, etc., as well as the actual operation of the amplifiers and recording equipment. In the case of a long continuous recording, however, three engineers are necessary.

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"Golden Voice" RADIOS

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RADIO & SOUND CORPN
LAMINGTON ROAD. NEXT TO PATHE, BOMBAY

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay City Police have arrested Subatali Haji Kassam Ali and his wife for alleged incendiarism.

It appears Subatali who is residing in room in Mohomedan Street, Madanpura, was not on good terms with his neighbour. Yesterday when the neighbour was away, it is stated, he dropped with the assistance of his wife live charcoal in the room of his neighbour through a ventilator.

The neighbour on his return found his clothes in the room on fire and raised an alarm.

The fire was put out with the assistance of the residents of the chawl and the police being informed, arrested Subatali and his wife.

Suspects In Court

The accused were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

In applying for remand into custody of the accused, the Investigating Officer stated that Subrati Khoodabux, the complainant in the case, had gone out of his room yesterday morning. When he returned he heard shouts of "fire fire" and a large number of people gathered outside. With the help of the people the fire was immediately extinguished.

The Police who came to the spot afterwards made investigations which reveal that the room of the complainant was next to that of the accused. This proximity coupled with the fact that the ventilator just on the top of the door which was closed, was without any shutter roused police suspicions.

It is further stated that both these neighbours were on inimical terms for the last ten months.

The accused were ordered to be enlarged on bail for a period of fourteen days pending further police inquiries.

The son of the accused couple, who is also suspected of being involved in the crime, is absconding.

Eleven persons were arrested last night as a result of a "Sutta" raid on a room at Matunga, which stood in the name of Kaicoshru Framroz Kama (52), who is also alleged to have been running a gaming house at the place.

When the accused were produced before the Dadar Court today, they were remanded till the 24th inst.

RAID IN GIRGAUM

A raid on a house in Mughbhat Cross Lane, last night yielded two arrests—Trikamram Rajaji and Ganghoobhai Vithoba.

The accused were remanded into custody till the 29th Inst.

Shankar Dhondoo Kadam, who was arrested last night by the Gamdevi Police, was placed before the Girgaum Court this morning on a charge of attempted murder.

The accused met last night Dayaram Yeshwant, on the Gamdevi Road near the Hindu Temple From there they went to a toddy shop on Sleater Road and had some drinks.

On their way back home, when they neared the junction of Harvey and Gamdevi Roads, near the Nana Chowk, Dayaram is stated to have demanded the repayment of a small loan four months old over which an altercation arose. The accused is alleged to have then stabbed the complainant in the abdomen.

Both the accused and the complainant went running to the police station nearby, when Dayaram was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where he died a little after midnight.

The accused has been remanded in police custody till the 28th instant.

The Byculla Police arrested this morning Jawoo Duma Munis (22) who they suspect, committed the murder of a Catholic woman named Rosy, wife of Daniel, on November 24 last, in a village at Thana District with the intention of committing robbery.

Munis was placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be remanded to police custody for a period of ten days

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As a result of serious factionfight between two parties at Nareil Wadi, Byculla, last night, Vishnu Babu and Govind Tanoo and five others from both the parties were arrested by the Police.

All the accused were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be enlarged on bail on remand for seven days, pending further police inquiries.

Sakharam Gunu and five others were arrested by the Bholwada Police last night as a result of a fracas between the Mahars and Dheds, residing in the Municipal Chawls, Nos. 9 and 10 respectively on the Dadar Road.

The fracas arose out of gambling by Mahars near the Dheds' Chawl, which was objected to by the Dheds. The Mahars are alleged to have been under the influence of liquor at the time of the fracas.

As a result of the fight that ensued, several persons were injured, including Ganu the first accused, who is detained in the K. E. M. Hospital, and a woman named Manibai.

The accused, when produced before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, this morning, were remanded into custody till the 29th inst.

One Abdul Shakoor Hasham who choose the Lucky Star Restaurant as a safe place to avoid the police, did not find luck in his favour.

Shortly after 1 a.m. this morning, the proprietor before locking up his establishment noticed the accused hiding behind a pillar. He questioned Hasham and was told that he had stabbed a Hindu and was seeking shelter for the night, as the police were on his track.

The proprietor immediately summoned the Police and handed over the accused to their custody.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, remanded the accused in custody for 15 days pending further inquiries.

Haji Hajumatali, residing at Tembker Street, reports to the police theft of jewellery and cash valued at Rs. 400 on Tuesday night.

It appears that while the complainant was away, his room was broken open and the valuables taken away.

Found guilty on a charge of representing himself as a Railway Officer, Shanker Vithoo, residing at Madanpura, was sentenced to an aggregate term of three months' rigorous imprisonment in three separate cases by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, at the Mazagaon Court yesterday.

DEATH OF CAPT. ELGEE

Well-known Authority On Horse Breeding

CALCUTTA, Jan 13.

His many friends in Calcutta and Bombay will regret to hear of the death, which occurred at a nursing home in Calcutta, following an attack of pneumonia, of Capt. Ernest Elgee.

Capt. Elgee was acknowledged as an authority on the breeding of racehorses; his vast store of knowledge was always at the disposal of his friends; his ever ready advice on the race course as to the merits of the competitors stamped him as a very good judge. He was a regular contributor to the Bloodstock Breeders' Review and Sporting Life; it was only very recently that his comments on the Viceroy's Cup candidates appeared in the latter newspaper.

Capt. Elgee will be remembered in India as the former owner, with Mr. G. V. Williamson, of Tel-Asur, which won the King-Emperor's Cup in Calcutta in 1931 and the Eclipse Stakes in Bombay in 1932. He was a frequent visitor to India since 1931 and attend the races in Calcutta so recently as January 4. He was 68 years old.—"The Statesman".

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA v. AUSTRALIANS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

The following will represent the Cricket Club of India, in the match against Australians at New Delhi on January 19, 20 and 21.

The Maharawal of Dungarpur (Captain), Amar Singh, Amarnath, S. H. M. Colah, J. Naoomal, Prince Khanderao of Baroda, K. S. Indravijaysinhji of Jamnagar, Champak Mehta, K. R. Mehromji, G. Aste and Mahomed Saeed.

Reserves: Karim Baksh and Shahabuddin.

Umpires: J. Birthwistle of Bombay and S. Hassan Shah.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist can't supply you, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

CASE UNDER SARDA ACT

Interesting Revelations In Court

Interesting revelations were made before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, at the resumed hearing of the case under the Child Marriage Restraint Act in which nine Muslims stand accused.

The accused in the case are: Mohammed Akbar (a Jewish convert to Islam, (2) Allabux Kasturi, (3) Kazi Murghay, (4) Hallma, (5) Amina, (6) Sk. Mohammed Sk. Abdulla, (7) Sk. Usman Sk. Ali, (8) Sk. Yusuf Kassim and (9) Mahiboom Sk. Abdul.

The complaint was filed at the instance of Miss M. K. Davis, Secretary, Children's Aid Society.

In the course of the re-examination of a witness named Miss Saldhana, who had gone to the house of the Kazi on behalf of the first accused to translate in English what the Kazi said in Urdu in connection with the engagement of the minor girl the accused, witness stated that the first accused had told her that he had married an English wife in England, before he came to India.

Counsel: So the witness has added one more wife, sir, to the list of his wives. (Laughter).

At the outset of the hearing of the case, all the six accused made their statements before the Magistrate after the prosecution counsel closed his case.

The first accused in his statement said that as the accused No. 4, who was his wife did not keep good health, the ninth accused who was a marriage broker approached him and told him that he would get an eligible wife. Then the marriage broker showed him a wife who appeared to be fully developed and well proportioned.

The accused further stated that he was a victim of the machinations of the accused Nos. 2, 5 and 9, accused Nos. 2 and 5 passing off as the nearest relatives of the minor girl.

The accused therefore pleaded innocence.

After the first accused made his statement, His Worship asked the question whether the marriage had been consummated with the alleged substitute wife. The accused being dumb, the interpreter wrote the question on a piece of paper and showed it to him. The accused did not reply and turning his glance towards his counsel pointed to him.

Court: (to the counsel) you can have a talk to him, if you want.

Counsel: No sir, he will answer it himself, if the question is put in simpler language.

When the question was explained to the accused in simpler language, he replied in the affirmative.

Kazi's Expenses.

The second accused stated that he was the step-father of the girl. He said he did not know anything of the matter. He admitted that he affixed his thumb impression to the writing which he gave to the Kazi with regard to the paternity and age of the girl. The writing was however, he asserted, not read over and explained to him.

The third accused stated that he was a Kazi and that he learnt from the second accused that the girl belonged to the Hanafi sect of Mussalmans. He learnt from the party that the girl was not a minor and got the same in writing. The accused admitted that the marriage was performed by him but pleaded innocence in the matter as he did not see the girl.

After the accused made his statement the Magistrate asked whether he had not seen the girl in "burkha." The accused replied in the negative.

Marriage Mania.

The fourth accused in her statement said that the first accused was her husband and married her about five years ago. She further stated that the accused had not divorced her, as her married life was very unhappy.

Her husband, she stated, had the mania of marrying and divorcing. She was not at all a consenting party to the marriage and further she took no part whatsoever in it. He also pleaded innocence.

The fifth and seventh accused made statements saying that they attended the wedding as guests and that they did not see the girl before the wedding. They like others pleaded innocence.

The other accused in the case are absconding.

Then Miss Saldhana, witness for the third accused, gave evidence in the case. She said that she had known the accused for about a year and that she was informed about the marriage. She was subsequently taken to the "Kazi" in order to translate to the first accused what he said in Urdu.

In the course of the cross-examination, witness observed that the first accused had told her once before the present marriage came into fruition that he was married to an English girl before he came over to India.

Asked how many wives she knew as far as India was concerned witness replied that she knew only two wives, one one of the accused in the case and the other a minor girl.

Moulvi Abdul Roufkhan, Secretary of the Anjuman Ze-ul-Islam of Bombay and a member of its Managing Committee explained the usual method followed by a "vakil" who intended talking to a girl who was in an orphanage and was shortly to be married. Witness stated that the Vakil might not see the girls who were all in the "burkha" but his mission was only to inform the particular girl among the rows girls that she was going to be married.

Further hearing of the case was then postponed till January 17.

Mr. Vyavaharkar appeared for the prosecution, while the first, second, third and fourth accused were represented by Messrs. N. N. Saher, St. John., Ibrahim and Yusuf Abdulla respectively; the other two accused were undefended.

The Italian soldiers in Abyssinia have not only to face the undaunted and remarkably skilled warriors of the soil, but also the formidable obstacles placed in their way by Dame Nature, who seems to be particularly spiteful towards the Duce's men—and machines, too! The Italians trying to push a car up a hilly path, but are apparently being hampered in their attempts by the granite stones and wild cactus.

Miss JULIET DE SA.

MISS JULIET DE SA

Wins Four Medals At Final In M.B.B.S. Examination

Miss Juliet De Sa has been awarded the Balkrishna Sudanji Prize, Mrs. H. De Sa's Gold Medal in Midwifery, the Viceroy's Medal, the Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal, the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India and the Lady Reay Silver Medal at the Final M.B.B.S.

Miss De Sa was one of the distinguished students of the St. Thereza's School, the St. Xavier's College, Wilson College and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, and is the daughter of Dr. H. D. De Sa, the well-known Obstetrician and Gynaecologist of Bombay.

SOCIALIST'S HOUSE IN AHMEDABAD RAIDED

(From Our Correspodent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 13.

This evening at 4 p.m. police raided the houses of Mr. Chandrawadan Shukla, Secretary of the Mill Kamdar Union. After a close search of all the papers and files the police did not find anything incriminating.

The reason for this raid is not yet known. Four inmates of the house members of the local Congress socialist party were ordered by the police to see the authorities next morning in this connection.

INQUIRY INTO JHABUA AFFAIRS?

States People Ask Viceroy To Remove Restrictions On Trade

The Secretary of the Jhabua State People's Conference writes from Dohad:

It is rumoured in Jhabua State that some responsible officer of the Political Department will be deputed to inquire into the recent plight of the people.

The State officials have issued ordinances and now some of the lower State servants are making propaganda amongst the Bhil cultivators to the effect that if some one comes to inquire, they should say, "We are happy in the Council Administration and we hope our grievances would be redressed by the officials". But the people are regularly making protests against repression and Ordinance Raj.

Several responsible representatives of Jhabua State subjects and members of the Working Committee of the Jhabua State People's Conference have passed the following resolutions unanimously, which is sent per telegram to H. E. the Viceroy and all the Political Officers of Delhi and Indore.

RESOLUTION.

"The Working Committee of the Jhabua State People's Conference strongly oppose the present repressive policy of the present administration and the ordinance rule thereof and sympathises with the subjects and the cultivators thereof stands and supports their rights and demands and requests the Paramount Power to remove immediately the restriction on trade and the Lattha Power to remove the ordinance rule and inquire into the original complains of the public and bring about a change in the Council Administration and arrange for a better and beneficial rule for the public."

Meanwhile the Council Administration has added the following new "Firman" to the ordinance rule, disqualifying Seth Sobhagmal Porwad of Thandla from the Municipal membership:—

"Whereas Sobhagmal Porwad has been nominated as a Councillor in the Thandla Municipality on behalf of the public has been found associating wholeheartedly in spreading discontent against the administration. Such conduct on his part being considered illegal and against the state interest, Sobhagmal Porwad has been ordered hereby to cease as a Municipal councillor from this date."

M. DILEEPSING.
RAMNARAIN.
GHULAMALI.

7th January.

SHORTHAND SYSTEM FOUNDER FOR INDIA

Pitman May Open Correspondence College In Bombay

The "United Press' learns that Mr. I. V. Pitman, one of the Directors of the Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, founders of the Pitman system of Shorthand, which holds the the present world record in speed in Shorthand, will be coming to India, shortly.

Mr. Pitman's main idea in visiting India is understood to be to explore possibilities for establishing correspondence colleges and publishing houses in the East, particularly in India, as he views that India offers the best scope for the success of such institutions.

It is likely that if he is satisfied with investigations, a Pitman's correspondence college will soon be opened in Bombay on models of their London colleges.

It is further gathered that Mr. Pitman will approach the Government of India, the Education Department, for necessary facilities and recognition.—United Press.

PREPARING SIND FOR REFORMS

Secretariat Staff & Housing Problems Taken In Hand

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Jan. 13.

With the separation of Sind fast approaching the work of housing various Governmental departments and engaging the staff for the Secretariat, Home, Legal, Finance and Miscellaneous Departments is already occupying the attention of Government. Following recommendations by Mr. H. M. Patel, Special Sind Separation Officer, the Sind Gazette Extraordinary announces the formation of a temporary Staff Selection Committee with the Commissioner in Sind as Chairman, the Assistant Commissioner as Secretary and the Judicial Commissioner, the Collector of Karachi, the Revenue Officer of Lloyd Barrage as members with power to co-opt to recruit competent personnel to fill all new non-gazetted appointments to be created in Sind after separation. The committee is inviting applications for nearly hundred posts with initial salary totalling Rs. 2,000 monthly.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

As regards housing accommodation, the original plan was to locate the Secretariat in the Judicial Commissioner's Court buildings which is a superb structure costing eight lakhs, but as it has since been found that the building is eminently suited for the High Court which is likely to be set up next year, the Secretariat may be housed, there only temporarily till it has its own building.

The present Government House will be remodelled entirely pending which the Governor may reside in the neighbouring Judicial Commissioner's bungalow which will undergo alterations for which tenders amounting to Rs. 35,000 will be considered to-morrow.

CIVIL AVIATION SCHEME

Scheme Of Appointment Of Inspectors

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

The Government of India have decided to extend the Air Craft Inspectorate as part of the development of Civil Aviation.

At present there is the Chief Air Craft Inspector, two Air Craft Inspectors and two Assistant Air Craft inspectors. There will be appointed in addition three Air Craft Inspectors and five Assistant Air Craft Inspectors of grade one. The Air Craft Inspectors would be taken from the British Air Ministry on a short term contract. There are four scholars sent by the Government of India who would be completing their course shortly. It remains to be seen how many of them would be available for being fitted into the scheme. Mr. Lane, the Chief Air Craft Inspector has resigned into his appointment and is likely to hand over charge by the end of March. The Office of the Chief Air Craft Inspector will be located permanently at Delhi from next summer. Mr. Lane's successor has not yet been found but if necessary one of the senior inspectors would hold charge till the new Chief Inspector is appointed.

As regards the other programme of Civil Aviation development, the capital works are being pushed on to enable India to get ready for the inauguration of the Empire Air Scheme in 1937. The programme of lighting and aerodrome would be completed during the next budget year but night flying would not be permitted until wireless staff has been strengthened

Rs. 105,361 SPENT ON HOSPITALS

Maintenance Fund Committee Gives Account Of Its Activities

The Fourth Report of the work done by the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee during the period from 1st March 1935 to 14th December has just been published.

The report says:

The Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee which was appointed by Government Resolution, General Department, No. 7847, dated the 6th August 1931, to raise funds and to hold and distribute them in aid of the Hospitals in Bombay City, consists of the following members:—

(1) Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt. (Chairman); (2) Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy; (3) Mr. I. H. Taunton; (4) Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt.; (5) Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, O.B.E. (Hon. Treasurer); (6) Mr. B. N. Karanjia; (7) Mr. B. S. N. Cooper; (8) Lady Duggon; (9) Mr. Alwyn Ezra; and (10) Mrs. C. P. Blackwell.

Mr. D. V. Nadkarni, Hon. Secretary.

CHANGES IN COMMITTEE

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who represented the Bombay Municipal Corporation ceased to be a member of the Committee owing to his having ceased to be a member of the Corporation. Mr. P. B. Advani who was co-opted by the Committee, resigned his membership on 17th July 1935. Mr. C. B. B. Clee, J.C.S., was a member of the Committee for a short time, during the absence on leave of Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner.

During the period under report, the Committee held in all 6 meetings. Owing to the intervention of certain circumstances such as the Quetta Earthquake and the Celebrations of Their Majesties Silver Jubilee, for which funds were raised in the City and calls were made on people's purse, the Committee could not get any adequate response from the general public during the period of the report.

DONATION OF RS. 104

As will be seen from the Statement of Receipts and Disbursement for the period under report, the donations received by the Committee amount to Rs. 104-10-7. The Western India Turf Club, Ltd., were good enough to allot a Special Race Day on the 23rd January 1935. The net receipts of this Race Day amounted to Rs. 39,951-5-10.

The Government of Bombay gave to the Committee a grant-in-aid of Rs. 30,410-15-7, being the amount collected by them as entertainment and betting taxes on the Hospital Race Day. A further contribution of Rs. 29,261-8-3 was received from the Hospitals Special Appeal Fund Committee of which Mrs. C. P. Blackwell was the Chairman.

The Committee received a sum of Rs. 216-14-0 from the Hospital Maintenance Fund Club being the unclaimed amount of tickets of the abandoned Derby Sweep and a sum of Rs. 40-12-0 was received from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, out of the amount deposited with him by the H.O.H. Fete. The interest earned at the Bank amounted to Rs. 155-13-0. Thus the total amount collected during the period under report amounted to Rs. 1,00,142-0-3. The balance at Bank on 28th February 1935, was Rs. 6,554-8-4. Thus there was an amount of Rs. 1,06,693-8-7 available for distribution.

HOW FUND WAS SPENT

Of the total amount disbursed by the Committee during the period under report, Rs. 45,644-15-0 were sent to the Government of Bombay in aid of the Government hospital in the City and on equal amount was sent to the Municipal Hospitals in the City; Rs. 14,072-7-5 were sent to the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, out of the proceeds of the Special Hospital Race Day held on the 23rd January 1935; Rs. 350 were spent on account of the H.O.H. Fete and Rs. 28-3-3 were spent for postage, etc. There is a balance of Rs. 947-15-2 to the credit of the Committee's account in the Bank and a sum of Rs. 8-0-9 is the cash in hand.

The Committee's grateful thanks are due to the Western India Turf Club, Ltd., who gave a special race day in aid of the Fund for the fourth time, and to Mrs. C. P. Blackwell and the Hospital Special Appeal Fund for the contribution of Rs. 29,261-8-3.

At their meeting held on the 26th September 1935, the Committee resolved to dissolve itself and Government were informed accordingly.

A bill to facilitate the working of Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks in the Central Provinces will be introduced in the C. P. Legislative Council.

YOUR BLOOD IN HEALTH OR DISEASE

Pure Blood is HEALTH, VIGOUR and LIFE

Impure Blood is the root cause of Skin Diseases, Boils, Rashes, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism. The poisons result in damage to the Arteries, internal organs and in premature old age. The direct way to health is by purifying the blood with

CLARKE'S ORIGINAL BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE BLOOD MIXTURE

In LIQUID or TABLET form of all Chemists and Bazars. Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Local Agents . CAMA NORTON & CO., Medows Street, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Poush Vad 7, 1992
Muslim: Shavval 20, 1354
Parsi: Amardad 12, 1305
Hightide: 3-42 16-48
Lowtide: 10-23 21-52
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h 22m

Ram Mohan English School: Annual Athletic Sports and Prize Distribution, Grant Medical College Gymkhana grounds, Kennedy Seaface, Sir Robert Bell presiding, 5 p.m.

Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Annual College Day Gathering, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, presiding, 5-30 p.m.

S. S. Moldavia (extra boat) arrives from London at Ballard Pier, 6 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. Student Branch: Prof. C. N. Vakil will speak on the New Constitution, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 17.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council: "At Home" to I. C. W. delegates, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 5 p.m.

Improvements Committee 3-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 18.

S. S. 'Strathaird', with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races, Winter Meeting: Thirteenth Day.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

BHATIA OBITUARY

Bai Devkabai, widow of Thakkar Damodar Khimji Lakmidas died at midnight on Wednesday, 15th January and Uthamna ceremony on Friday at 3-0 p.m. (B.T.) at 53, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, (Holi Chakla).

MAHIM FAIR

The dates fixed for Mahim Fair have been extended to midnight of the 19th instant. And arrangements have been made to make the buses available for the public till that period.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s. s. 'Calcutta Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11-30 a.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

The Municipal Secretary, writes: The next meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall on Friday, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), instead of at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol, during the month of December last was 3,738.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

The annual college day gathering and prize distribution of the College will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. when the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper will preside.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet his students in Political Theory to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the University Buildings.

Rev. Fr. Duhr will meet his students in German to-day (Thursday) at Xavier's College as usual.

THE REGAL

To-day and To-morrow only at 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

"REMEMBER LAST NIGHT?" YOU'LL NEVER FORGET IT!

Amazing mystery steeped in wild surprise. You don't dare guess who didn't do it!

THE CAPITOL

To-day and To-morrow only at 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Sonnie HALE
Winifred SHOTTER

IN THE FUNNIEST FARCE yet come to the screen

MARRY THE GIRL

The maddest and merriest of matrimonial mix ups!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"The Mysteries of Paris" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Marry the Girl" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Remember Last Night?" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khoon-Ka-Khoon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dr. Madhurika" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Song of Life" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—Punjab-Ka-Beta in "Hind Kesari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Crusades" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Crusades" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"On Wings of Song." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Balidan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Metropolitan". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2-0 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-39 p.m. Quawalis. 7-0 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Music Lessons. 7-30 p.m. Sitar Solos. News in Hindi. 8-0 p. m. Light Classical Music. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. "Motor Trips Around Bombay." 10-0 p.m. Negro Spirituals. 10-20 p.m. "Rescuing the Young in Bombay." 10-30 p.m. Dance Music.† 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Jack Martin and his Hotel Majestic Orchestra, relayed from the Hotel Majestic, St. Annes-on Sea. 8-15 p.m. "My Adventures in Arabia—Recent Wanderings."* By Freya Stark. 8-30 p.m. The Central Band of H. M. Royal Air Force, Conducted by Flight-Lieut. R. P. O'Donnell, M.V.O., Director of Music, Royal Air Force. Relayed from the Royal Air Force Headquarters, Uxbridge. 9-15 p.m. "Bound Away."* A programme recalling the great days of the pioneers and explorers, and all those who emigrated to far places. The story will be told by the cast and chorus with songs and verses of days gone by. The programme presented by William MacLurg. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Music by Schumann.†

10-30 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording. †Gramophone records.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL

The annual athletic sports and prize distribution of the Ram Mohan English School will come off to-day (Thursday) on the Grant Medical College Gymkhana Grounds at 5 p.m.

Hon. Sir Robert Bell will preside and Miss Margot Bell will give away the prizes.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Chokoh Maru' left Singapore on January 11 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 24 via Penang and Colombo.

The N Y K steamer 'Genoa Maru' left Colombo for Bombay via Mormugao on the 13th January and is due to arrive here on Friday afternoon the 17th January.

K. B. D. B. COOPER FOR SIND

The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member of Council of the Government of Bombay, leaves Bombay on January 30 on a Sind tour. During the tour he visits Karachi, Sukkur, Nawabshah and Hyderabad, returning to Bombay on February 11.

"THE NEW CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA"

The first of a series of public lectures on the New Constitution, organised by the Student Y. M. C. A., will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, when Prof. C. N. Vakil will address the meeting and Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

"LEWIS" HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Under the auspices of the Parel Sporting Club, the tournament will commence on the 21st February, entries close on the 15th February; draw will take place at the Club premises on the 16th February 1936. For full particulars please apply to:—Mr. Jos. Gonsalvez, Hon. Secy (L. H. T.) 8, Kamal Building, Opp. Tram Terminus, Parel, Bombay.

Health Keeps You Smiling

Once she had sick headaches, bad complexion, no appetite. Now she's bright and smiling because she's clean inside. Regularly she takes Beecham's Pills—that's the secret.

Purely Vegetable

Beecham's PILLS

IN HONOUR OF LATE S. K. PUPALA

Schools Committee Decides To Close Schools On 20th Instant

All the Municipal Schools in Bombay will remain closed on Monday next (January 20), as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. S. K. Pupala, who was a member of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, for over three years.

This proposal was unanimously accepted at a meeting of the Schools Committee, held on Wednesday, on the motion of Mr. A. L. Curtay, seconded by Mr. R. A. Gole.

"B" WARD ELECTION WAS VALID

Judgment On Preliminary Issue In Shamdasani's Suit

Judgment on the first preliminary issue was delivered on Wednesday afternoon by Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, in the election petition case filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the election of Mr. Alarakh a Aba Alaiya Seth from the "B" (Mandvi) Ward of the Bombay Municipality.

PRELIMINARY ISSUE

The first preliminary issue as framed by the Judge reads as follows:—"Whether the election of the "B" (Mandvi) Ward held in August 1935 is in law a good and valid election in the events that have happened."

In the course of his judgment Mr. Chitre stated that if the Corporation after being duly informed failed within 15 days to appoint a duly qualified person no matter for what reason the Commissioner is automatically empowered to appoint another day for holding a fresh election.

Mr. Chitre further said, "In fact, Justice B. J. Wadia in his original order had given direction to the Commissioner to that effect but the Appeal Court finding that 15 days had not elapsed considered the direction as premature. The Commissioner styles it as a "Bye-election"; but it is really a fresh election under Section 34, Clause 2. The Commissioner, therefore, in holding the fresh election under Section 34, Clause 2 has acted strictly in accordance with law and provision of statute. By a Sub-section of Section 34, a fresh election held under this section shall be held subject in all respects to the same provisions as if it were an election to fill a casual vacancy. I, therefore, hold that the fresh election of the 'B' (Mandvi) Ward held in August, 1935, is in law a good and valid election, in the events that have happened."

Mr. D. Ferreira then speaking on behalf of the second respondent Mr Alarakhia Aba demanded that Mr. Shamdasani should permit him with details regarding his allegations that his client resorted to malpractices with a view to corrupt and intimidate the voters. But the Judge declared that the petitioner was not bound to supply these details at that stage as he would thereby be disclosing his evidence in advance.

SECOND AND THIRD ISSUES

The Court then proceeded to consider the second and third preliminary issues which read as follows:—

(2) Whether the Respondent No. 2 had failed to pay any arrears to the Corporation after special notice within the meaning of Section 16 (ee) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. (3) Whether the Respondent No. 2 was disqualified from being elected as a councillor under Section 16 (ee) of the Act; and his election should be declared null and void.

Poems Of Akbar Allahabadi

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Jamiat's Hall, when Maulana Hamiduddin Saheb of U. P. will speak on "The Poems of Akbar Allahabadi." Mr. Meher Muhammad Shuhab will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES

As the Inward English Mail steamer s.s. 'Viceroy of India' is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1-00 p.m. on Thursday the 16th instant, the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G. P. O. of parcels for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Parcels upto 11 a.m. on 16-1-1936.

Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the abovementioned hour.

BOMBAY OBSTETRIC & GYNAECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

A general meeting of the Society will be held at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at the rooms of the Bombay Medical Union, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge to congratulate Dr. Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta for the Knighthood conferred on him.

The Bombay delegates to the 1st All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress held at Madras will speak on "Congress and After."

Light refreshments will be served.

BOMBAY M. L. C. TO BE SUED

For Recovery Of Taxes Due To Municipality

Permission to the Municipal Commissioner to file a suit for the recovery of additional general tax due by Mr. Anandrao Narayan Surve M. L. C. in respect of certain property at Umerkhadi Road, was accorded by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, at its meeting on Wednesday evening.

The Commissioner stated that three bills for additional general tax in connection with the riots of 1929, 1930 and 1932 amounting to Rs. 131-2-0 (inclusive of notice fees) were issued in the name of Bai Gangabai, widow of Narayan Hari Surve, in respect of some property and were presented to her son, Mr. A. N. Surve, (M.L.C.) who was managing the property on her behalf.

He objected to pay them on the ground that although the property stood assessed in his mother's name, he was to be considered the owner within the meaning of Section 3 (m) of the Municipal Act, as he was recovering the rents and paying the municipal taxes, and that as he was a Justice of the Peace, he was exempted from the riot taxes under the Chief Presidency Magistrate's orders.

As Mr. Surve declined to pay the bills in spite of repeated requests, notices of demand under Section 202 of the Municipal Act were served on him on May 30, 1935. Mr. Surve still objects to pay the bills and they are not likely to be recovered unless a suit is filed. The Commissioner therefore requested the approval of the Standing Committee to a suit being filed against Mr. A. N. Surve and or such other person or persons as may be deemed necessary party of parties for the recovery of the riot taxes.

INTER-COLLEGIATE CRICKET

Elphinstonians Beat Xavierites By 200 Runs

In the final match of the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Tournament, the Elphinstone College beat St. Xaviers, by 200 runs. The match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, and lasted over six days.

The Elphinstonians in their first innings piled up a huge total of 462 runs, V. Mehta exceeding the century score by 15 runs, and J. Pradhan, S Mehta J. Lawyer and K. Tarapore contributing 63, 58, 52 and 50 respectively thus helping in compiling the grand total.

V. Shete of the Xavier's achieved a remarkable bowling analysis of 35 overs, 10 maidens, 85 runs and 5 wickets in the first innings.

The Xavierites made a total of 272, Naik and Canteenwala contributing 80 and 66 runs respectively in the first innings.

In the second innings, the Elphinstone College made 335 against 325, of the St. Xavier.

H. Printer (Elphinstone) achieved the distinction of making the highest scorer of the match, with 142, and F. Nariman (Xavierite) in his bowling of 30 overs has to his credit the fine record of five maidens, 96 runs, and 5 wickets.

Thus the Elphinstone won the match this year.

AIR MAILS FOR NYASALAND

Ordinary and registered correspondence for Nyasaland is now accepted for transmission by air from India, at the rates and under the conditions applicable to the Air mail correspondence for Rhodesia. The superscription on such correspondence should be "India-Rhodesia." The air fee, the prepayment of which is compulsory, is 10 annas per half ounce in addition to the postage and registration fee in the case of registered correspondence.

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE FETE IN TOKYO

Tokyo (By Mail)

In accordance with the decision of the All-India Congress Committee in India, the India Independence League of Japan held a meeting at the Nakamuraya restaurant in Shinjuku, Tokyo, on December 25 under the presidency of Rash Behari Bose in order to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress.

JAINS AND PUBLIC TRUSTS

VIEWS ON REGISTRATION ACT MAY BE SENT TILL END OF FEB

A Press Note says:—

The members of the Jain Community as well as public bodies interested in its welfare were asked to let Government know by 31st December 1935 their views on the question of the extension of the provisions of the Bombay Public Trusts Registration Act, 1935, to that community.

Government have received several representations praying for the extension by two months of the period for submission of the views of the Jain Community on the question. Government are, therefore, pleased to direct that the views called for in the original Press Note should be submitted to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, **not later than 29th February 1936.**

LITERACY IN SIX WEEKS

S. R. Bhagwat Demonstrates New Method At Suburban Conference

Our Andehri Correspondent writes:—

"Attempts being made by the Bombay Suburban District School Board to introduce compulsory religious instruction and physical training in all Suburban Primary Schools, would certainly do good to the modern methods of education," observed Mr. Shantaram N. Patil, Chairman, School Board, in welcoming the guests and teachers to the annual session of the Suburban District Primary Teachers' Educational Conference held at Gazdar Hall Andehri on Saturday. He also exhorted the Muslims of this district to rid themselves of their apathetic attitude in the matters of the education of their children.

The conference lasted for two days and was presided over by Prof. S. R. Bhagwat, Chief Officer, Poona Municipality. It was attended by a large number of prominent educationists.

NOVEL METHOD

The President briefly narrated the attempts made by the Village Literacy Association, Poona, of which he is the President and requested the public to increase the percentage of literacy in the coming decade. He along with his lieutenant Prof. Nagpurkar gave four instructive and illustrative demonstration lessons on Village Literacy in the conference hall. It was wonderful to see that after his lessons the labourers who had not the least acquaintance with the Alphabets could recognise and read a few words then and there.

Prof. Bhagwat is confident of his methods, which are neither expensive nor difficult, and means to bring about a permanent and lasting change among villagers, if they are taught at least for six weeks.

Realising that teachers are the fittest persons to do this work, he asked those who were willing to go to villages.

After the President's speech a good many persons took lively part in the discussions on the present day educational problems.

WORK IN SUBURBS

While thanking the President, Mr. C. D. Barfivala assured that the Local Board would humbly help the workers in this field and attempts were being made through the efforts of the people like Solicitor Kher, Pousha Patil and others to spread literacy in Southern Villages.

In the absence of Prof. Bhagwat, who left for Poona on Sunday morning the remaining proceedings of the Conference in the afternoon were carried on under the Presidentship of Principal Bhatt of the Andheri High School. Demonstration lessons were given this time by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, Khar, Mr. Rege, Matunga and Mr. V. G. Naik, a local teacher.

In the end Mr. M. V. Pradhan, the Administrative Officer, Suburban District School Board, thanked both the Local Board and School Board, who had organised this function.

DRINK BETRAYS HIM

Alleged Thief Tracked Down At Vile Parle

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Wednesday.

The visilant and watchful eye of a police constable was responsible for the arrest of an alleged confirmed thief.

It appears that on the midnight of the 12th inst, Mr. D. P. Oza a resident on the Lajpatrai Road was relieved of Rs. 350 in the gold form of a watch, ring and cash. The theft was reported to the police inspector the next morning.

The same afternoon, at about three o'clock, a police constable on the station saw a suspicious character falling down from the railway train under heavy intoxication. He was Sakharam Posha with a gold wrist watch on his person. He was immediately taken to the police station where he was searched and several articles alleged to have been stolen were found in his person which were subsequently identified to be the same as stolen from Mr. Oza's place. The sub-inspectors are making further inquiries in the matter pending which the suspect is kept in police lock up. His accomplice is still at large.

Sakharam Posha is alleged to have several previous convictions.

Mr. T. W. Brough Progressing But Driver In Critical Condition

Mr. T. W. Brough who met with a serious motor accident on Tuesday evening near Panvel, is reported to be progressing favourably at the St. George's Hospital.

The driver who was also injured is reported to be in a critical condition.

Details of the accident are still not available as no one has been allowed to interview the injured persons.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A. I. C. C. Elections

By the 25th of this month, the election of two members to the All-India Congress Committee, from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be made. The final day for nominations is Saturday. So far, it is understood, four candidates have filed their nominations. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr M. R. Masani and Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally are contesting. There does not appear to be any likelihood of more candidates joining the issue. That Mr Bhulabhai and Mr. Nariman will be returned, is certain, though the Congress Socialists are trying their best to send in their own nominee. The present strength of the Congress Socialists namely 5, in the B.P.C.C., is not sufficient of itself for success. At least two more votes are needed if there is to be some hope. It is stated that at the last moment, Mr. Masani may withdraw in favour of Mr. Meherally, who is trying to secure some support outside the Congress Socialist Group. But so far, there does not appear to be any chance of his getting support which would pull the weight in his favour.

New B. P. C. C.

There are rumours that in the new Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there may be new office-bearers. But inquiries show that the present personal will not be disturbed. Mr. K. F. Nariman may continue as the President of the B.P.C.C., and the old secretaries and the treasurer are sure to be there. There is no rival to Mr. Nagindas T. Master, who is the Vice-President.

Tamil Talkies In Bombay

It has long been the complaint of South Indian residents in Bombay that the city theatres do not cater to their needs by exhibiting some good Tamil or Telugu pictures. Last week, Plaza, the best equipped theatres in Bombay North, broke new ground by exhibiting the popular Tamil talkie 'Markandeya" as a day show. There were packed houses with the result the authorities have decided to repeat the show on coming Sunday. Plaza in view of its advantageous situation, can exhibit some good Tamil or Telugu films for which there is increasing demand in that locality. It will be business with pleasure on both sides.

GRIGG'S BID TO SAVE OTTAWA PACT

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

It is reported that Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member to the Government of India, is making desperate efforts to secure a favourable verdict in the Assembly on the Ottawa Pact.

Much official activity is reported to be going on between New Delhi and Bombay. It is stated that a very high Indian official at New Delhi is acting as intermediary between the Government of India and some influential businessmen of Bombay to bring round the latter to support the Ottawa Pact and its renewal.

It is rumoured that Sir J. Grigg is soon going to be the real commercial and financial dictator of India if he is not already. It is apprehended that he may even bring tariffs and the Tariff Board under his own control and appoint a European economic adviser to the Government of India from the Indian Civil Service.

Sardar And Family Marooned For 24 Hours

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Forty-five hours' "imprisonment" in their saloon car, without food or water for full 24 hours and with the temperature around them several degrees below zero—such was the experience of a Sardar, who along with his family was marooned in thick snow on the Separa Raghe Road, while motoring from Lonahia to Quetta.

The party had a comfortable journey for about 50 miles but at nightfall there was sudden lowering of temperature due to snowfall, with the result that further progress was made impossible. There being no means of communication with the outside world and thick snow all round the party was stranded there for two days until help arrived from the nearest village and salvaged the car with considerable difficulty through several inches of deep snow.—A.P.

"INDIA FOR HINDUS"

Shankaracharya's Disclaimer

NASIK (By Mail.)

Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtukoti), in a press interview, regarding the statement reported to have been made by him that India was for Hindus only and that other communities were mere guests, said that the passage was a misreading of his statement.

Dr. Kurtukoti did not say that India was for Hindus only, and according to him, what he actually said was:—

"India was once of Hindus only, but others who had come here as guests remained to make it their motherland. Having flourished here, it is unbecoming of them to try or even to think of exterminating Hinduism from the land of its birth and being. Living in Hindusthan, they should imbibe the tolerant spirit of the Hindus."

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 15th January 1936, tenders to the amount of £53,500,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 2 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 22nd January 1936, on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended the 10th January 1936 was £1,000,000.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 15th January 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 4,60,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-3 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-0 allotted approximately 95 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 9/15/11 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 21st January 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 24th January 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 10th January 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 79,75,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

PATHE

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MADELEINE OZERAY
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CONSTANT REMY
As 'The schoolmaster'

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As 'La Chouette'

Each character absolutely True to life
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NOTICE:—Our patrons are informed that beginning next Saturday our last performances will commence at 10 P.M.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1936

INDIANS ABROAD

The position of Indians abroad is getting steadily worse almost everywhere. The grievances of Indian residents in South Africa, in Kenya and in Zanzibar are by now familiar to many, though still un-redressed. And now we find that attempts are being made in Iraq to harass the Indian community out of the country. The Iraq Government has passed laws enabling it to drive undesired persons out of the country as "undesirables" and to reserve a number of trades and professions strictly for Iraquains. Finally, there is also a law under which all Indians in Iraq must present to the Goverment their passports and obtain from it residence permits to enable them to stay in the country, the permits being granted for periods not exceeding a year at a time. We learn that all these laws are being drastically used against Indians. This latest menace to Indians abroad must be seriously considered before it becomes complicated.

Residence Permits

We are aware that something plausible may be said about all the laws mentioned above as being conceived in the interests of the people of Iraq. But many and persistent reports go to show that the laws are being enforced with undue severity against Indians. The law about residence permits, for instance, which should never have been used against permanent residents and the like of which is not used in India against Iraqians, is so enforced against Indians that it is next to impossible for them to undertake the normal responsibilities of a business life in the absence of any certainty about a permit once given being renewed. Similarly, it is alleged that several respectable Indians were summarily ordered to quit the country, as if they were undesirables. And as far the law reserving a number of trades and professions, it should not in fairness be used against Indians already established in business.

Objects Of Derision

Assuming that the laws in question are necessary in the interests of the Iraqians, there ought to be due safeguards for the interests of Indians, who have spilt their blood and have gone through terrible suffering during the last war in maintaining the integrity of Iraq, who carry on a large trade with it and who in their own country put no vexations restrictions on Iraqians. The Iraq Government ought to consider the special claims of Indians. But the trouble with the latter is that as they are not masters in their own country, they are being slighted in other countries also. And the injustice goes on because the Indian Government either merely looks on or mildly protests. It is also a pity that the agitation in India about her sons abroad is not vigorous enough. It is time the Congress gave more and continuous attention to this matter by setting up a special committee to watch the interests of Indians abroad. There are occasions when firm retaliatory action by the people or the Government or both is both possible and effective in obtaining justice from foreign Government. And these occasions should not be allowed to be missed. A correspondent from Basrah rightly observes that if Indians fail to obtain justice in any particular country, their position in other countries, particularly, the neighbouring ones, also becomes precarious and "India and Indians, both at home and abroad will become a by-word for derision to the nations of the world."

Bombay Municipal Debt

The greatest single item of expenditure, under the Bombay Municipal Corporation, is in regard to the Debt Charges. The aggregate debt of the Corporation proper, outstanding on the 31st. March, 1936, is calculated at Rs. 15,90,70,912-10-9, as against Rs. 16,65,35,519-0-9 on the corresponding date last year. Add to this the debt on account of the Improvements branch, Rs. 17,32,27,091-11-0; and we get a total municipal liability on account of the debt at Rs. 33,22,97,004-5-9. This is the largest bloc of municipal debt in existence in India and accounts for an aggregate burden, by way of interest, sinking fund, or equated payments, of Rs. 2,06,54,502-0-0; that is, Rs. 120,10,336 on account of the municipal debt proper, and Rs. 86,44,502 on account of the Improvements branch. The total municipal revenues amount, in 1935-36, to Rs. 321.79 lakhs, so that the debt charges of all kinds absorb over 37½ per cent of the municipal revenues; while the Improvements branch demands a net contribution of over Rs. 33 lakhs from the municipal funds proper to make both ends meet in that branch of the municipal activities. If we take the aggregate city revenue at Rs. 390 lakhs the debt charges would absorb more than 50 per cent.

Considering the municipal resources of all kinds, and having also an eye to the indispensable municipal services, these figures indicate serious grounds for anxiety. The municipal debt proper is composed, as regards Rs. 7,68,61,228, of debt owed to Government; and Rs. 7,82,89,500 due to loans from the public. The balance of Rs. 39.20 lakhs is made up of advances from the Special Funds of the Corporation. Of the Improvements Debt, Rs. 893.33 lakhs is due to Government (31st. March, 1936) and Rs. 838.94 lakhs is due to the public. The Corporation thus owes the Government some 16.65 crores of rupees; and pays, by way of interest, or equated payments, to Government, Rs. 65.39 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 45.31 lakhs is paid on account of the Improvements branch, making a total of Rs. 110.70 lakhs. This amount contains, no doubt, a substantial figure on account of capital repayment, being included in the equated payments made on account of certain specified loans from Government. But, even after allowance has been made for the gradual reduction of the capital burden, this charge represents a heavy burden, which the Corporation must find some way to reduce substantially, if it does not desire to starve or neglect some of the most essential municipal services and does not wish to maintain taxation in the city at a stifling level. The terms under which Government have allowed the Corporation to liquidate some of its long-term loans by equated payments of capital and interest, spread over a certain number of years, are in many cases too onerous to permit of a real economy to the Corporation, or of any healthy progress in its civic services. The average rate of interest works out often at over 5 per cent. and the repayment is spread over 30 years. Inasmuch as the majority of the loans date from the post-war period, the Corporation will have no hope of paying off these burdens before 1955 at the earliest. Meanwhile the citizens are to be taxed, or their services starved, because of an uneconomically high rate of Government interest. It is, indeed, common knowledge that the current market rate of interest, on these first class securities, is round about 3 per cent., if even so much; and the Corporation is thus paying, on an average, 2 per cent. more than it would be necessary to pay, were it allowed to redeem its outstanding debt to Government by raising equivalent sums from the market. Government are, themselves, reducing their own liabilities on account of their outstanding debt, by the process of converting a higher interest-bearing debt into a lower one, or paying off those creditors who would not accept the lower rate. Government have, moreover, promised the Corporation to pass on any advantage that they might themselves obtain in their debt charges to it. In so far, however, as the Corporation is bound by specific agreements, under which equated payments are made on particular loans, it cannot obtain any advantage from this promise of the Government, unless and until the entire debt position is reviewed. Even in regard to the last negotiations in respect of the Development Loan of Rs. 141 lakhs, the terms obtained by the Corporation for liquidating the debt by equated payments in thirty years, instead of the eighteen originally fixed upon, the Corporation has made a bad bargain; and the Government promise to pass on every benefit they themselves receive in this connection to the Corporation has become a dead-letter. The agreements between the Corporation and the Government, moreover, cannot be treated, in sheer decency, in that shylockean manner, which would squeeze the last pie from the Corporation in strict accordance with the letter of the bond.

Government have given in the past sympathetic consideration to the representation of the local bodies to reduce the debt charges payable by them in respect of loans taken from them—if only because much of the expenditure incurred by such local bodies, out of such borrowed funds, is spent upon local development, thereby presumably improving the taxable capacity of the people, and so benefiting the Government in the long run. Government owe consideration to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on this account also, not only because this city has never proved in default, but also because it is the largest single tax-paying unit to the central as well as the Provincial Government. Finally, Government have themselves agreed, only recently, to the Port Trust demand for an equated system of payment on a 3½ per cent. basis; and what is deemed quite right and proper to be conceded to the Port Trust cannot be wrong or improper to be granted to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. We think, by that means, the Corporation could easily effect a saving, in its annual debt charges, of Rs. 25 lakhs at least (counting at 1½ per cent on Rs. 16.65 crores); and the Government would in no way be the loser by showing such accommodation.

EDUCATION AND VILLAGE LIFE

Some Practical Suggestions

(BY
(BY J. P. NAIK.)

"Back to the Village" is the advice most frequently given to a young man who has left his University or High School and is about to enter 'life'. It is suggested that this would not only improve our villages but would also solve the problem of unemployment amongst the educated classes. We are sure no advice is given with better intentions or greater conviction. But to the great disappointment of all such advisers, the young man clings desperately, almost piteously, to the cities that need him not and despise him as the unemployed, while the villages that need him and honour him have to go without that ray of light and improvement which he would have carried to them. Even those very few persons who have been compelled to stay in the villages on account of circumstances beyond their control do not exert themselves to improve the lot of their brother ryots, but simply content themselves by making as many pilgrimages to the nearest city as their circumstances permit them.

Where The Fault Lies

And why? The fault lies not in him but in the educational system that he has gone through. It has accustomed him, consciously or otherwise, to the amenities of a city life; it has estranged him from the village and the villager; it has so fashioned his tastes and habits that he is sure to feel like a fish out of water if ever he would go to a village; and finally it has taken no trouble at all to develop in him qualities which a village worker must have, while it has succeeded in developing those that are inimical to such work.

Let us follow a student through his career at the High School or the University and see what type of a person he becomes at its close. To begin with, he has to stay in a city for about eight or nine years during the most impressionable period of his life; for, all our higher educational institutions are situated there. This accustoms him to the amenities of a city life, its macadamised roads, its cinema houses, its theatres, its bustle and variety, etc. They become a part of his life and a time comes when he finds it very difficult to tear himself off from them. The persons he meets and the high opinion he comes to hold of himself estrange him from the ryot whom he considers a boor not worth his acquaintance, much less his love and friendship. His contact with the village becomes thinner and, in the multitude of subjects that he studies, not a word is taught about Indian villages, the problems that face them, and the type of workers they require. Even the games that he is taught to play, his cricket, hockey, etc., are quite unsuited to our villages of to-day. He develops a contempt for manual labour and a love for just an English aristocrat's life with all its sportsmanship, its arts, gallantry, and idleness.

The Remedy

Can an Indian village of to-day be congenial to such a man? Hardly, we think. He is terrified by its knee-deep mud, and the unlighted, uneven streets. He misses his talkies, his sports, his

(Continued on Page 7 Co. 5).

UNITED FRONT

Sastri's Tribute And Appeal To Congress

By
K. F. NARIMAN

I.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri has attained such a political and social status in the country that all his political utterances and opinions evoke universal interest and command respectful attention and consideration even from those who may not agree with his views. He is an outstanding political personality in the non-Congress Liberal group, whose appeal and advice are listened to seriously and earnestly, particularly by the intelligentsia in the country, because there is undoubted and transparent sincerity, and burning patriotism of a very high order behind these friendly gestures. Hence, he is a popular figure both with a section of officials and the public; unlike some of his narrow-minded and short-visioned colleagues, he has taken a longer and wider view of the political position and correctly gauged the present political strength of the Congress. It is comparatively a rare and noble example of generosity and broad-mindedness to wish, hope and pray for political success at the elections to what his Party still foolishly considers its political rival. According to his statesmanlike views, the destiny of the country is bound up with the destiny of the Congress; they both will rise and fall together; hence, it is the duty of all true Nationalists to stand by and strengthen the Congress. Contrast this wisdom, statesmanship and political foresight, displayed in the remarkable and thought-provoking Madras speech, one of the rare Sastrian utterances that cause a mild stir in the country, with the usual empty bombast, with more noise than sense, that one is accustomed to hear from some other equally intellectual but less-wise members of that same, almost politically defunct group.

The Contrast

For instance, to our Bombay knight, Congress is an anathema and Mahatma Gandhi's name sticks in his throat; in his self-deluded presumption, he sometimes believes that, if the political destiny of the country had been left in the hands of men like himself alone, the potentialities and capacities of his impotent Liberal Party were so great that it would have at least partially redeemed the country and taken it to its goal and objective, viz., Dominion Status; but it was the obstructions and difficulties, created by the harmful and detrimental 'Direct Action' policy of the Congress, that prevented the happening of that constitutional miracle and caused a set-back to their ambitious but attainable plans. Such anti-Congress mentality believes, or pretends to believe, that the political progress in the country is only possible with the weakening and waning of the influence and power of the Congress. Hence all their efforts, energy, time and labour are diverted, more to find ways and means to pull down the Congress rather than get power transferred from the strongly entrenched bureaucracy. Some of them are even prepared to go to the unpatriotic length, verging on betrayal of the country, of combining with foreign vested and imperialist interests, to achieve that objective. Whereas other nations and countries are endeavouring to consolidate and show a 'United Front' to achieve national ends, some of these Indian 'patriots' are preparing to manufacture an artificial and unnatural Anglo-Indian 'United Front,' in opposition to the patriotic and nationalist progressive elements of the country. It is an open secret now that some such Anglicised Westernised Indian loyalists are organising and consolidating, with the active assistance and material co-operation of vested interests, foreign and indigenous, to prevent Congress from coming into power under the New Constitution. Such depressing and heart-breaking political tragedies are only possible in India. That Indian money, materials, talents, intelligence and resources should be found and made available in the country to perpetuate India's bondage and slavery, is a pathetic phenomenon, peculiar to this unfortunate afflicted land alone.

Past Betrayals

As the Congress President has very rightly and very frankly remarked recently, in some of his most remarkable and eye-opening political speeches during his recent tour, the pages of Indian history, particularly during the more recent period after the British advent, are darkened and tarred with black records of treacherous betrayals; of Indians having sold the interests, honour and even the freedom of their land, to advance their personal gain and enhance their private profits. The tragedies, that were enacted on the Indian political stage a century or two ago, are repeated even to-day in a more refined form. Instead of open and frank betrayals, as of yore, now it is under the guise of modern externally polished masks of diplomatic tactics, the underlying unpatriotic motive as well as results being the same—advancement and progress of self-interest at the cost of the larger and wider general interests of the country and the people.

Congress President's Appeal

How often has the Congress President appealed, most pleadingly and earnestly, to suppress this unholy desire, this unpatriotic urge, and always to endeavour to put the larger interests of the country and the cause above all other petty and selfish considerations? If all or even the majority are not prepared to suffer and sacrifice, the country has a right to expect and demand at least suppression of this individual and personal ambition for the larger interests of the country. If only the moral conscience of the country could be awakened to that extent and moral obligation to the country and nation recognised and spontaneously, voluntarily and ungrudgingly conceded, the political situation in the country would automatically improve, within a short time. The moral pressure would be so powerful and irresistible as to make our opponents yield, whether they will it or not. Hence the first item in the national programme is to awaken that national conscience, create a patriotic sentiment, evoke a sense of national pride and self-respect, so that every individual may feel, without any external pressure or political propaganda, that the general and larger interests of country and nation must have precedence over every other communal, sectional or individual considerations. Such was the stirring appeal from the Congress President in one of his last public speeches in Bombay during the Jubilee celebrations.

Sastri's Appeal

It is gratifying to note that a similar appeal almost simultaneously comes from the other end of the country, from a patriotic leader who occupies the same exalted political position in non-Congress circles as Babu Rajendra Prasad holds amongst Congressmen. Though politically, poles apart, still possessing some common noble and virtuous traits in their characters, both transparently honest and sincere, both equally noble-hearted and gentlemanly, both extremely generous and tolerant to their opponents and kind and considerate to their friends, and colleagues, but, unfortunately, differing in political outlook and political mentalities. Under normal conditions, an appeal from one of them for co-operation and unity would readily be responded to, if only that much desired objective could be achieved without violating fundamental principles.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

A SIGNIFICANT MOVE.

The United Nationalist Party in the Madras Legislative Council, under the lead of Dr. Subbaroyan, is understood to have agreed to join the Congress Party. The decision is wise and is indicative of the growing influence of the Congress in the Presidency. The terms of the proposed union are not yet known. But it is essential that the U. N. Party as well as the Congress Party should unreservedly accept the Council policy to be decided upon by the next Congress session and should be subject to the disciplinary control of the Parliamentary Board and the Working Committee. We would like to know more about the details of the proposed union.

GROSS INJUSTICE

The U. P. Government are reported to have demanded a security of Rs. 2,500 from the "Abhyuday," a Hindi weekly of Allahabad as it published a speech delivered by Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya in the Legislative Assembly. If the facts are as stated, they disclose a grievous injustice to the paper and constitute a further encroachment on the few rights that are permitted to the Press in India. A question of principle arises in this case as to whether it is a crime for a paper to publish a speech made in the legislature and subsequently published in official reports. That is not a crime in England.

LOOKING FOR THE DAWN

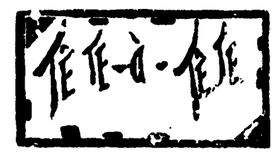
The lecture delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the Blavatsky Lodge, under the symbolic title "Watchman! What of the dawn?" was at once an analysis of the aspiration of modern Indian youth and an appeal to them for a reorientation of their ideals. She exhorted them in her own inimitable way, not to be overwhelmed by the past, but to look courageously forward to the dawn of a new era,— and era in which there would be disappearance of monopoly, and equality of opportunity. Collectivisation of effort, Mrs. Naidu observed, is the great ideal of to-morrow,— an ideal which is already translated into action in Modern Russia. But, perhaps, the most significant part of the lecture was that devoted to the need of introducing "the human equation in the solution of human problems". Mrs. Naidu warning against "excessive nationalism' was characteristic of the poet in her. Patriotism is never enough, and while it may be necessary to emphasize it in the present position of India, we must beware against making an apotheosis of it. We must, however, disagree with the remark that "the contribution of Indians towards a free and independent life had been so far nothing". Leaving aside ancient times,—for India's ancient culture according to Mrs. Naidu, is no more vital,—the philosophy of non-violence preached and practised by Mahatma Gandhi is in itself an epoch-making contribution towards making life truly free and independent. If a violence-ridden world refuses to heed and profit by this panacea, surely it is the world's own fault—and misfortune!

A WELCOME DISCLAIMER

Dr. Kurtkoti, we are happy to note, completely repudiates the remark attributed to him that India was for Hindus only and that other communities were only guests and should behave as such. His actual remark, he says, was:—"India was once of Hindus only, but others who had come here as guests remained to make it their motherland. Having flourished here, it is unbecoming of them to try or even to think of exterminating Hinduism from the land of its birth and being. Living in Hindusthan, they should imbibe the tolerant spirit of the Hindus." None can take exception to such a remark though we do not know of any community which is trying or even thinking of exterminating Hinduism. Indeed tolerance is a virtue which every community must display, now more than ever before, in its relations with other communities. And more than tolerance needs to be displayed by caste Hindus towards their own co-religionists, the so-called untouchables.

'APOLOGY' AND AUTHORITY.

Apropos of the Bengal Government's famous 'Apology,' Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has, in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian", given expression to some home-truths, which may well be pondered over by our prestige-ridden Governments. "An 'authoritarian Government,"—and none dare suggest that, either our Central or Provincial Governments are otherwise, — observes Panditji, "never likes organised activity, which is independent of it, or which does not fit in with its own scheme of things." The reason, of course, obviously, is that it apprehends a challenge to its own absolute existence, from any organised awakening among the people. The dislike—and its concomitant, the desire to repress—can be traced to what one may term the political instinct of self-preservation. It is thus natural that all popular movements, which are conducted independently of the supreme authority, should be suspected by the latter, and that they should "hover on the verge of illegality," when law is the hand-maid of the Government concerned. The problem, therefore, ultimately resolves itself into making the 'authoritarian' government truly amenable to the public will, or, in other words, to make it truly democratic, which is exactly the aim of all national workers in India.



KEEPING INDIA'S TREASURES.
—"Statesman" headline.

Safe in the British museum—— or in the vaults of the Bank of England?

* * * *

Assam, complains a confrere, is the only Governor's Province which has no university of her own.

Nor has any other province a University of her own. What they all have is "Made In England", inferior quality suitable for export to India but not for home use.

* * * *

A Rome message says Italy does not, in any way, contemplate an act of aggression.

Tut, tut, Signor. But you are certainly consistent in your hypocrisy.

* * * *

Italians are reported to have set on fire a church, in which people were worshioping—almost as if to prove the above assertion.

* * * *

Bernard Shaw says, "Italy must civilize Abyssinia."

By the way, is Britain civilized, according to the standards and values of the Socialist-cum-Fascist-cum-British Imperialist-cum-Playboy-cum-Prophet?

* * * *

We make no apology for quoting at length from his recent statement:—

"What I said was that, if Italy makes roads and digs wells and polices them, and Western civilisations, represented by the League of Nations, immediately helps the Danakils to slaughter civilisation, represented by the Italians, the situation becomes monstrous and intolerable. And accordingly the situation, with civilised Europe beleaguering Italy and supplying the Danakils with machine-guns, is monstrous and intolerable."

Signor Gayda could not have said it better!

* * * *

It is surprising to hear such errant nonsense from an Irishman, who has professed Socialism all his life—until one realizes that with a Briton—Communist or Conservative—Imperialism has become an inherent virtue!

* * * *

Following the example of Italy, now the German Press is asserting Germany's colonial claims with increasing frequency.

And just as Italy resurrected the Three-Power Pact in its support, the Germans are invoking the Anglo-German Treaty for the eventual partition of Portuguese possessions in Central Africa.

The interesting and significant fact is that, Britain is involved in both.

The more one delves into the past exploits of British diplomacy, the more one is forced to sympathise with Sir Samuel Hoare.

* * * *

IL DUCE TO CLIMB DOWN?
—Headline.

Unless, of course, the descent accomplishes itself without his active volition! We only hope he lands safely.

* * * *

A Delhi Muslim suggests that now that Doctor Moonje is starting a Military College for Hindus, Mussalmans too should have a Military College of their own.

We are sure Doctor Ziauddin will promptly fall in with the scheme.

The Muslim "soldiers" that he will produce can at least provide a guard of honour whenever he brings a high Government official to visit Aligarh.

* * * *

"Ah," said the doctor, gazing into one of his patient's eyes, "it is easy for me to see what is the matter with you! This is not merely eye trouble, it is an affection of the nervous system. One look in your eye tells me you have liver trouble, fatty degeneration of the heart, and high blood pressure. Now, the only thing I can recommend is——"

"Here, half a second, doctor!" said the patient. "Isn't it about time you looked into the other eye? That's my glass one you've been gazing at."

New Farm Programme To Replace A. A. A.

Abyssinia's Man Of Destiny

FIRST COMPLETE STORY OF HAILE SELASSIE

Amazing Details Of The Life Of "King Of Kings"

As Italian armies seek to crush him, Haile Selassie becomes of greater interest than ever. And now in a series of articles prepared after extensive research in original sources, an International News Service staff correspondent brings the first complete story of the "King of King's". It shows how wrong many previously conceived ideas of him are.

BY DAVID P. SENTNER.
International News Service
Staff Correspondent.
(Copyright 1935 international News Service).

LONDON, Dec. OO (Ins)—A slight figure from the Arabian Nights of 1935 flashes into history amid the flickering shadows of the ancient, the present and the future.

Through the narrow streets of Addis Ababa in a modern automobile, or astride a warrior's charger, he rides toward the unknown of to-morrow.

He is Emperor Haile Selassie, a lonely man with melancholy eyes, with the peace of the world on his thin shoulders.

He has more name tags than a popular American boxer;

His Majesty Ras Tafari, Elect of God, King of Kings, Conquering Lion of Judah—and many more.

Strange Blend of East and West.

This monarch is more romantic historically than any figure Hollywood has yet produced on its panoramic screen.

With a magnetic personality a fervent patriotism, his scholarly and artistic interests, he is a strange blend of West and East.

Soldier, lawyer, statesman and esthete, Abyssinia's Man of Destiny has been a strong ruler and yet an enlightened one.

A man of great pride, he shows at all times intense dignity and veneration for his race and ancestry.

This Black Napoleon has a strikingly handsome face of the colour of dark, brown ivory. It is a sensitive and mobile face set off with dark, dreamy eyes.

He wears his hair long in native fashion and has a short, silky, black beard which makes him appear older than his 44 years.

He possesses remarkable energy, is a good judge of character and maintains an excellent sense of humour.

A tireless worker for his people, during his score of years of power, he has worked an average of 15 hours a day.

All details of administration pass through his hands. From 7 a.m. until 10 p.m., when not on the field of battle, he sits at a modern mahogany desk interviewing, dictating, planning, organizing and passing judgment.

With his remarkable grasp of detail and his flair for organization, he would have made an excellent American business man. Incidentally, he controls a company which deals in automobiles, salt and corrugated iron.

The Lion of Judah

The Lion of Judah generally looks fatigued and sleeps badly. But he has a rugged constitution.

He speaks Amharic well, French fluently and has a smattering of English.

By means of his powerful radio he has kept in closest touch with the politics, culture and amusements of the rest of the world. He subscribes to leading European and American newspapers and magazines.

The Emperor's avocations include hunting, horse-racing and playing with his children. He is fond of dogs, likes to discuss them and feeds them personally.

Another of his pets is a young lion cub with a leather collar about its neck from which a little bell dangles. He likes to bring it out when receiving a European guest to see what effect it has on the visitor.

An additional Puckish fancy of the Emperor is to put his visitor under a flood of lights while he sits on his throne in the shadows. Thus he is able to study his visitor.

A Man Who Reflects.

Since coming into power in 1916, this descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba has never acted precipitately.

"A man who reflects well will live to reflect often," is one of his royal epigrams.

The Emperor has his minor weaknesses. One of them is absent-mindedness. When the Duke of the Abruzzi visited him some years ago, he built a special small palace for his guest.

Then he remembered a day before the Duke's arrival that there were no furnishings except a native bed. He finally had to commandeer a brass bed from the Armenian Chief of Police in the capital.

His Majesty is frankly superstitious. He believes his lucky numbers are 11 and 22. He has had personal reasons on which he bases this belief.

In his family there were 11 children. He was born the eleventh child and is the only one living.

He was told by his mother, a Wallo aristocrat, that if he lived to be older than the age of 22 he would achieve a great destiny.

When he had attained this age he went sailing on Lake Tsarg, well-known for its treacherous waters. There were 22 persons in the boat.

A storm arose. The boat capsized and the only survivor of the 22 aboard was the young man then known as Ras Tafari, later to become Haile Selassie I.

Now he is 44, twice 22, and he believes there is an occult significance in the number. However, he is not superstitious about the number 13. He recently broadcast a personal appeal for the maintaining of Abyssinian independence on Friday, the 13th.

As A Journalist

The Emperor is proprietor, editor and chief editorial writer of the only weekly newspaper published in Abyssinia. It is called "Light and Peace". The Foreign Minister is the chief associate editor. The Emperor's articles are generally informative rather than propagandist.

However, one of his articles was against the gay night life. He denounced the drink shops of Abyssinia where young men were lured by music and dancing into spending more than they could afford so that they pawned their weapons.

He not only has a private printing press with a book-binding plant but he has always cherished literary ambitions. The early religious history of his country and the lives of the saints have been one subject of his literary investigations.

The Emperor has a weakness for autographs. He long desired the signature of Field Marshal von Hindenburg when the latter was living. But Hindenburg detested autograph hunters.

However, a mutual friend in Berlin secured the autograph and the Emperor offered Hindenburg the choice of a lion, twelve serpents, three elephants or two zebras. Hindenburg took the zebras.

The Hope Of The Ethiopians

These are some of the more human facets of the Emperor's character. But a more serious picture is provided in the words of Cambridge University. While visiting England in 1924 as the Heir Apparent, a degree of LL.D. was conferred on him.

He was addressed as follows:—

"Homer says that the Ethiopians were blameless. Herodotus says they were long lived, presumably because they used no wine. It is established that the race which refused tribute to the Persians and Cambyses has in later days resisted others also, a race very jealous of its freedom.

"We have with us the Heir of Queen Judith who following in the footsteps of his wise ancestor (King Solomon) like him, exceeds in wisdom all the kings of the East and of Egypt.

"There is nothing new and nothing old that does not interest him. He inquires into Christian antiquities but is not incurious of novelties. He has made an aerial flight, written books on his travels and on St. Chrysostom and has translated St. Isaac's writings on asceticism into Amharic.

"These books, printed in the King's Own Press, you will find in our University Library. He has further built schools for the higher education of the boys and the clergy in his land.

"So great a King, therefore, of Royal Stock and Royal Character, the guest and ally of the British people, I present to you Tafari Makonnen, the hope of the Ethiopians."

(Mr. Sentner's notable series on Haile Selassie will be continued to-morrow.)

U. S. PUBLIC DEBT

35,500 Million Dollars By End Of Next Fiscal Year

(Special Cable)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Despite the testimony of Mr. Morgenthau, the Government would have to raise a minimum of 11,000,000,000 dollars in the next 17-1|2 months.

The Senate Finance Committee with 15 votes to 2, approved of Mr. Harrison's Bonus. Bill. Senator Couzens, voting against the approval, stated that Mr. Morgenthau also said the above mentioned minimum was needed for the remainder of this and next fiscal year and included an estimate of two billion dollars for relief which was not included in President Roosevelt's budget.

Senator Couzens added that Mr. Morgenthau estimated this would bring the public debt to 35,500,000,000 dollars by the end of the next fiscal year.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW MOVE

(SPECIAL CABLE).
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

That a new farm programme, replacing the defunct agricultural Adjustment Administration Act would be ready for consideration of the Congress by week-end was the prediction of Senator Robinson, a Democratic leader, following a luncheon with President Roosevelt yesterday.

DIRECT ACT OF AGGRESSION

Swedish Government Protests Against Bombing On Red Cross Unit

(Special Cable)
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 14.

The Foreign Office has announced that the Swedish Minister in Rome presented a note to the Italian Government categorically protesting against the direct act of aggression to which the Swedish Red Cross unit had been subjected by Italian aeroplanes.

The note rejects Italian explanation of the bombing and expects that investigation regarding the responsibility will be immediately opened, and the act of aggression suitably dealt with.

The Swedish Government reserves the right to make demands for compensation.

NO DEVALUATION OF ROUBLE

Soviet Finance Commissar Denies Rumours

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
MOSCOW, Jan. 14.

The Soviet Government's proposal which will almost double the military expenditure for 1936, compared with 1935, has been introduced by Mr. Grigori Grinko Finance Commissar, introducing the budget proposals at the session of the Central Executive Committee.

Out of the total budget 8,75,000,000,000 roubles 14,800,000,000 will be devoted to military expenditure.

The augmented appropriations will be applied to improve technical equipment, modernise barracks and political education of the Red Army.

M. Grinko explained that the Government's financial policy was directed towards strengthening and stabilising the Rouble and denied the rumours circulated abroad regarding the proposed devaluation or the issue of a new currency.

MOVE FOR ARAB ALLIANCE

Negotiations Being Resumed Again

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
JEDDAH, Jan. 14.

Negotiations between Saudi Arabia and other Arabian Emirates for the conclusion of Arab alliance, which was postponed until after the feast Ramadan are being resumed.

Ibn Saud's Private Secretary, Sheikh Youssef Yassin, has left Riyadh for Baghdad at the head of a delegation to participate in the discussions dealing with the alliances of frontiers.

Mr. Andrew Ryan, the British Minister at Jeddah is a party to these negotiations, and it is reported that the Imam of Yemien will join in the suggested alliance.

This will probably ensure the final delimitation of the frontier between Yemen and Saudi Arabia, and is intended to clear up problems arising from the Peace Treaty signed at Taif in June 1934, following disputes between the two kingdoms.

HAUPTMANN MUST GO TO CHAIR

Application For Writ Of Habeas Corpus Refused

(Special Cable)
TRENTON (New Jersey), Jan. 14.

Bruno Hauptmann's application for writ of Habeus Corpus has been refused and stay of execution denied by Judge Warren Davis of the Federal Circuit Court. The petition included submissions that Hauptmann had been denied his constitutional rights and that the jury was not adequately sequestered and subjected to hostile opinion.

BRUNO HAUPTMANN

Mr. Wilentz, the Attorney-General of New Jersey, replying described the petition as a "subterfuge and fraud."

An earlier cable from Trenton stated:

Mr. Wilentz, the Attorney-General, New Jersey, declares that he has been reliably informed that the Governor will reprieve Hauptmann.

EDUCATION AND VILLAGE LIFE

(Continued From Page 6)

kindred spirits and, amongst the boors that surround him, looks in vain for somebody with whom he can discuss the last test or the relative merits of a Mary Pickford and a Greta Garbo. The quiet monotony of the village becomes insupportable and he flies back to the city for relief.

The conclusion is obvious. It is no use advising the students to go to the villages if, 'during their educational career itself,' we do not bring them in close contact with the villager and give them opportunities to develop an aptitude to work in and for villages.

And how is this to be done?

Obviously, in many ways. Where there is a will, there are usually, not one, but many ways. The methods suggested below should therefore be considered as indicative rather than exhaustive.

Suggestions

I. 'Lectures on Subjects connected with the Villages:' Every High School should arrange one or two lectures a term on some subjects connected with the villages. The rural problems should be discussed, accounts of work that is actually being done as at Sriniketan of Tagore should be given. The magic lanterns should be freely used.

II. Debates: One or two debates a year should be arranged on rural subjects and the teachers should take part in them to create greater interest.

III. Competitions: Every school should hold competitions in elocution and essay-writing and offer prizes to the winners. This is sure to stimulate interest in the subject.

IV. Literature, and Text-Books: The schools should purchase books dealing with Indian villages, rural economics, and village improvement. Smaller and simpler of these should be prescribed to suitable standards as supplementary text-books.

V. Camps: The school teachers should organise camps in villages every year during the summer vacation. The camp should generally run for fifteen days during which the boys should be taken to some village and asked to carry out some definite programme of village improvement with the assistance of the teachers. The boys should be brought in as close a contact with the villagers as possible and the occasion should be availed of to acquaint them with the urgent rural problems and the ways to solve them.

Appeal

The last item is the most important. Such camps will bring together the ryot and the student and thus bridge over the gulf between the intelligentsia and the ignorant masses. It will improve the health of the students and overcome their contempt for manual labour. It will acquaint them with rural problems and create in them an aptitude for village work. It will develop such qualities in them as will be useful, not only in village work, but in any walk of life that they may choose for themselves. It will have a great moral effect upon the villagers themselves. Finally it will succeed in joining the student and the ryot in the common bond of service to the Motherland.

Shall the teachers in the schools and the universities pay attention to this?

It is high time that they did so. We have had enough of the education that only fits a man to ask for a 'vacancy'. Let us try to turn out men, willing and able to serve our villages, that is the Mother herself.

Rejection And "Offices" Are Incompatible

Mobilising Opinion Against Acceptance Of Ministerial Posts By Congressmen Under Reforms

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

The following manifesto has been issued on behalf of those Congressmen who opposed the acceptance of ministerial offices under the reforms:

The present is a very critical period in the evolution of the Congress and our struggle for freedom, taking advantage of the exhaustion and fatigue consequent on the two strenous struggles, has been driving on us from one mile of constitutionalism to another.

It pains us to say that many Congress parliamentarians while professing their belief in direct action are deliberately trying to take the Congress back to the futile paths of constitutionalism.

QUESTION FOR LUCKNOW.

The problems created by the new Government of India Act are numerous and complicated. How to meet this latest act is the question which requires the utmost care and deliberation. The Congress has rejected the J. P. C. Report. It cannot accept or work the constitution based on that report. What must it do then? This is the question which only the next session of the Congress can decide.

NEED FOR UNANIMITY.

We do not dispute that but we strongly believe that this whole question should be thoroughly discussed previously in order that opinion might crystalize and take shape on the serious and knotty problems that have arisen. Of the many questions that arise there is none so important as that of acceptance or non-acceptance of Ministerial offices while on other questions connected with the constitutional problem there may be differences among Congressmen we think that on this question there should be absolute unanimity among us. We find, however, that not only there is no unanimity but that also a few prominent Congressmen have been carrying on vigorous propaganda in favour of acceptance of offices.

In our opinion the acceptance of offices by Congressmen would prove disastrous for Congress. It would mean that Congress has departed from its task of fighting the Government.

SELF-CONTRADICTORY.

It is a matter of some satisfaction to us that reaction has not gone so far as to allow even a pro-Ministerialist to advocate the working of Reforms. Even he talks of wrecking the Constitution by accepting offices. At the same time he promises attractive benefits. We believe that these two things are utterly contradictory. Acceptance of Ministeries can only mean one thing—working of Reforms. Its logical goal is constitutionalism nor would it be possible for any Ministry to give any worthwhile benefits to the people.

While the pro-Ministerialist has been carrying on vociferous campaign those opposed to that policy have so far not made any serious attempt to influence public opinion. We have no doubt that the number of such Congressmen is overwhelmingly large but they are neither active nor united nor many of them even interested in this question. Many Congress Workers maintain an indifference towards Councilwallas.

NEED FOR ACTION.

This however is no occasion for indifference. The so-called "Parliamentary Programme" is not a private affair of any group of Congressmen but a matter of national policy, having far-reaching consequences and demanding serious consideration on its own merits. We, therefore, welcome the move made by some colleagues to organise the campaign against the acceptance of offices and lend them our hearty support. We think that the Conference held in this connection would prove very helpful and give us an opportunity of placing our views before the public.

THE SIGNATORIES.

Among the signatories to the manifesto are Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Mr. M. T. F. Sriprakash Gupta, Sampurnanand, Narendra Dev, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Dr. Murarilal, Prof. Indra, Yusuf Mehrali, Rao Sahib Patwardhan, Pearilal Sharma, Jai Prakash Narayan, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Messrs. Jagat Narainlal, C. B. Gupta, Vishambardayal Tripati, Hariharnath Shastri, M. R. Masani, Achut Patwardhan, Sardul Singh (pleader) Hira Singh Dard, Algurai Sastri, Kedarnath Segal, Sankaran Namboodripad, Kishen Singh, Lala Shankerlal, Mohanlal Gautam, Shrimati Satyavati Devi, Messrs Jugal Kishore Khanna, C. L. Paliwal, Quami Gopal Singh, Thakur Malkan Singh, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Indulal Yagnik, Gangasaran Singh, A. P. Sinha, Ashok Mehta and others.—A.P.

S. O. S. TO SUPREME COURT

Hauptmann's Lawyer To Make Fresh Appeal And Ask For Stay Of Execution

(Special Cable.)
NEW YORK, January 15.

It is reported that Hauptmann's lawyers are making a fresh appeal to the United States Supreme Court to-day. They are also asking for the stay of the execution.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS BEFORE CABINET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.

There was full attendance today morning at the first Cabinet meeting since Christmas adjournment.

It is understood that foreign affairs dominated the discussions following the recent meeting of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. Other topics covered the whole imperial and domestic fields.

It is expected that several meetings may be necessary to dispose of the agenda.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

BEGINNING --- THE CASE OF THE BLACK ABBOT!
INSPECTOR WADE DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING OF THE LEGEND OF THE LORDS OF CHELFORD ?
YOU MEAN THE BLACK ABBOT LEGEND, COMMISSIONER ?-THE PAPER SAYS HE'S BEEN SEEN AGAIN--- DONAVAN, SEE IF YOU CAN FIND THAT PICTURE OF THE PLACE-
GLOOMY-LOOKING PLACE, ISN'T IT? I SUPPOSE SOME VILLAGER'S BEEN PLAYING A PRANK ---
THAT'S WHAT THE PAPERS CALL IT, WADE -- BUT I HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE IT'S ANYTHING BUT A PRANK!
12-23
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Planters' Spokesman Snubbed

Sir V. Subba Rao's Fight For Proper Labour Representation In Assam

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI: (By Mail).

Though the Assembly session is to commence only early next month and at the moment most of the members of the Government are away on tour, the time has already arrived for the Secretariat officials to set themselves in trim for the debating fights and lobby manoeuvres which are generally associated with the Budget session. Interest this time is heightened by the fact that the coming session will seal the fate of the Ottawa Pact. Mr. N.R. Pillai, who has been commissioned by the Government to prepare the official case is expected to be ready with his report early next week, but the real fight will not be so much in the actual debate as in the lobby. It is now fairly clear that the Government is determined to gather its full strength and try to ensure that it is not outmanoeuvred in the lobby. The Opposition is fortunate in having Mr. Jinnah back in India, for his absence was keenly felt in Simla. It, however, remains to be seen how many of the Independents he is able to take with him into the Opposition lobby.

LUCKY MR. JAMES.

The first member of the Assembly to arrive in Delhi and settle down for the Assembly session is Mr. F.E. James, the Secretary of the European Group, who returned from England by air last week. By sheer grace of Providence he escaped being a passenger in the ill-fated "City of Khartoum," which crashed in the Mediterranean. Mr. James had booked his passage in that very liner, but as Mrs. James later decided to accompany him, he luckily cancelled the passage and travelled by the next liner. "I owe my escape to my wife," he laughingly told me when I met him the other day and congratulated him on his providential escape. Mr. James has already begun his Assembly work in right earnest.

When I called his attention to the apprehensions expressed in certain quarters that there may not be a sufficient number of European candidates available for the elections under the New Reforms, he expressed great surprise and emphatically dissented from that view. Mr. James assured me that they were making every arrangement to see that suitable candidates were forthcoming for all the European seats and that there was no reason to fear any shortage.

Delimitation Committee's Work

An important development this week was the evidence which the European representatives of Planting interests in Assam gave before the Indian Delimitation Committee. Mr. Milligan, who was their chief spokesman, had a rough time with Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao, and was frequently pulled up. "Your answers are so vague, so indefinite, so inconclusive that we can get nothing out of you," complained Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao. Was it to be inferred, he asked, that they wanted only such candidates for Labour as were under the influence of the planters? To the bogey of "political agitators," which they raised he retorted that, it was confusing the issue and referred them to the findings of the Whitley Commission, which had characterised the conditions of plantation Labour as "servile."

With great difficulty did Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao persuade the witnesses to accept the condition that, anybody residing in the province belonging to any of the scheduled castes from which their labour was drawn, may be allowed to stand. They also agreed after a great deal of hesitation to allow candidates access into the tea gardens for the purpose of their electioneering work. They, however, refused to agree to the suggestion that officers of recognised trade unions also may be permitted to stand as candidates.

With the recording of this evidence on behalf of the Indian Tea Association the public sittings of the Committee are over. The members of the Committee are now engaged in giving the finishing touches to the report which is expected to be ready within another week. Judging from the trend of the proceedings it would not be surprising if there is after all a dissenting minute. There is a rumour in political circles that the Committee may recommend multi-member constituencies with cumulative voting.

Sir G. S. Bajpai's Future

SPECULATION IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

The most noteworthy official change is the return of Sir Jagdish Prasad, who had gone to England on four months' leave. It must be said to the credit of the acting incumbent, Sir G.S. Bajpai that he created an excellent impression both by the energy which he displayed and the ability with which he piloted the Department. Apart from the first meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Education, which he was called upon to conduct and the Zanzibar Deputation which he had to receive, Sir G. S. Bajpai had to deal with several important problems, which cropped up during this short period.

The future of Sir G.S. Bajpai is a favourite subject for speculation in official circles as his term as Secretary is shortly due to expire. Some think that he may go to the Commerce Department as Secretary, while others expect that he may be shunted off to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research as Vice-Chairman.

In the Industries and Labour Department, Mr. Clow is now officiating as Secretary in the absence on leave of Sir D. G. Mitchell. Mr. Mackeown, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, is also shortly expected to join the Department as Deputy Secretary. Mr. P.R. Rao, Financial Commissioner of Railways, who had gone on leave to Japan, has rejoined duty relieving Mr. T.S. Sankara Iyer. Two new arrivals are Mr. Franks, the Calcutta Editor, who has joined the Broadcasting staff and Mr. Phillips, a London journalist, who is the new publicity expert for the Bureau of Public Information.

IS THIS INDIANISATION?

These new changes and appointments are hardly encouraging to those who have been looking forward to an increased pace of Indianisation in the Imperial Secretariat. It is also reported that some important changes may take place during summer. Both Sir James Grigg and Sir Henry Craik are expected to go on leave, and as is now the practice, their Secretaries, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Hallett may act for them. It is also likely that Mr. Jenkins of the Industries Department and Mr. Christie of the Finance Departments may leave the Secretariat, but it remains to be seen whether at least these vacancies will go to Indians.

Railway Matters

COMMERCE MEMBER'S ZEAL.

The dates for the Budget Session in the Assembly have now been finally announced. It is generally regretted that only five days have been allotted for the disposal of budget demands for grants. Even last year there was a widely expressed complaint that five days were hardly enough for so important a matter as the Budget. Owing to the shortness of time only a few major items in the Budget are touched by the Assembly, and several important subjects are left undiscussed.

One innovation which the new Commerce Member is reported to be contemplating for the coming Assembly is with reference to interpellations on Railway matters. Hitherto the practice has been that in the Assembly the Financial Commissioner of Railways should answer all questions relating to the Railway Administration. It is now understood that from this session onwards the Financial Commissioner would answer only questions bearing directly on Railway Finance and other interpellations on Railway matters would be answered by the Commerce Member.

It is no doubt true that the present practice entails heavy work on the Financial Commissioner—and personally perhaps he would welcome it—but as it has undoubtedly worked well and as the Financial Commissioner, being more directly in contact with the details of the Railway administration, is probably in a better position to satisfy the members, it is very problematical whether the proposed change will be welcomed in Assembly circles. As a large proportion of questions in the Assembly deal with Railway matters it is no light task for the Commerce Member either, and it certainly does credit to his earnestness and zeal that he should have voluntarily undertaken this additional burden.

WHAT WOMAN LIKES A THIN, BONY MAN?

And What Man likes a Scraggy Woman?

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Clotabs, as these little tablets are called, will help you put on 3 lbs. of fine, firm, healthy flesh in 30 days, if you are underweight. Hollow cheeks fill out, thin, bony arms and legs get plump—the chest develops and the whole figure gets rounded, well-modelled and beautifully proportioned. They are good too, for all those people also who have become emaciated and debilitated through fever and other illness. Clotabs re-build the body and restore vigour and vitality.

And more than that, Clotabs bring new youthful strength and vitality—restore all the joys of life to men and women grown old too soon. Begin now to take these strengthening, energising tablets Just two after each meal are all you need to make you strong, vigorous and happy again. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Small bottle sent V.P.P. Re. 1|10, large bottle V.P.P. Rs. 3|-.

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COUNTERFEIT COINS IN HYDERABAD

Fakir Arrested Sequel To Alleged Attempt At Disposing Of One

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 15.

Great sensation prevails over the detection of counterfeit notes by officials of the Accountant General's office and the auditor of the Nizam's State Railway of Hyderabad. The currency notes of Rs. 5 denomination are from collections of customs on the meter gauge section of the N. S. Rly. The Wadi Railway Police arrested a Muslim Faqir while disposing of a counterfeit note. It is alleged that the Hyderabad Central Treasury Office also found similar notes.

INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS

Question Of Subsidy To Be Decided Soon?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

It is understood that the decision on the assistance which the Government of India may be able to render to the Indian National Airways is likely to be reached by the end of this month.

Questions under consideration include the terms of the Company's air services to Lahore and revision of the previous agreement which struck rather a hard bargain to the disadvantage of the company. It has also been represented that the most paying route has been given to the trans-continental Company and that though the arrangement has worked out cheaply for Government, the fact remains that it was a legitimate route for operation by the Company in India.

However, a decision would shortly be reached on the extent to which Government would like the Company to maintain its service and help which it could render for the purpose.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST EX-MINISTER

Harkishanlal To Stand Trial At Shikarpur

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

Lala Karkishanlal, Ex-Minister of Punjab will be brought to Shikarpur as a prisoner to stand his trial in connection with a cheating case filed against him by Mr. Rupchand Chabaldas, a pleader.

The complainant alleges that the accused misguided him with a fake report on the strength of which he deposited Rs. 5,100 with the People's Bank.—United Press.

H. Q. OF RAILWAY AUTHORITY

Question Involves Many Considerations

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

Official quarters declare as unfounded the press report that it has been decided to locate the Railway Federal Authority in Calcutta with a branch office in Delhi. The matter has not yet been officially considered and will not be ready for serious thought till decision is first taken on the remuneration which is to be paid to the members of the Railway Authority and how often they are to meet and how in the light of these two decisions their continued interest in the work of the Railway Administration is to be secured.

Some commercial interests may argue that it would be best to locate the Railway Authority either in Calcutta or in Bombay as otherwise the members of the Authority would not be in the closest touch with the Executive Board. This argument pre-supposes that the members of the Authority would only meet once a month and would get daily remuneration. This may not be so. Even otherwise there is this aspect of the question that the location of the head quarters away from the political capital may mean the running of the Executive Board, the one functioning as the Railway Authority's Secretariat and the third as the Federal Ministry's secretariat.

The Government of India has also to bear in mind one of arguments which made Lord Harding transfer the capital to Delhi, namely undue influence which business interests had acquired making it difficult to move the wheels of legislation. At the same time the need for a close touch with the commercial opinion is recognised and it is argued by the advocates of Delhi that official representation in Delhi of the Associated and Federated Chambers should provide the necessary contact with the commercial opinion.

Thus the question of where the Railway Authority would make its head quarters would take long to decide.

BIFURCATION OF D. L. B.s IN MADRAS

Govt. Decision In Case Of Boards Which Are Financially Sound

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

The local Government have issued the following communique. "The Government have decided to examine the financial position of all district Boards, not yet bifurcated, and they propose to order bifurcation in the course of 1936 of all district Boards in respect of which investigation shows that the bifurcation is financially sound."

BOBBILI'S EXPLANATION.

The Raja of Bobbili, Chief Minister, referring to the above communique, says: "I wish to state that I have lately been violently attacked by unscrupulous persons, who say that I have been picking and choosing particular boards that are to be bifurcated in order to give political advantage to my own party. Such accusations are quite untrue, and, in order to give no further opening to this sort of malicious criticism, the Government have now decided to bifurcate, during the current year, all the remaining unbifurcated district boards, where that course is financially justifiable."—A.P.

AMENDMENT OF COMPANY LAW

Law Member's Informal Discussions

NEW DELHI, January 15.

Indications point out to the possibility of a Legislation to amend the Company Law being introduced in the forthcoming Session of the Assembly. In this connection importance is attached to the informal discussions which Sir N. N. Sarkar, Law Member, will start with the non-official representatives from January 16 and expected to last for a week or ten days.

As forecast by "United Press" earlier, the following will participate in the discussions:—

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Federation of Indian Chambers, Alkman, Associated Chambers, Prof. Davar of Bombay, Bombay Shareholders' Association, Sir Joseph Kay, Bombay Millowners' Association and Lammond, Banking Interests.

Discussions will be centred around the suggestions contained in Mr. Sushil Sen's report and the Law Member's comments there upon. Important issues will relate to the Managing Agency System, Memorandum of Association for Joint Stock Companies, Amount of securities to be deposited by banks and insurance companies, etc.

A comprehensive Insurance Legislation will follow next year.—United Press.

NO BREACH OF OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Sheikhupura City Fathers On Participation In Congress Jubilee

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

Sardar Atma Singh, President, Sardar Teja Singh, Vice-President and four other members of the Sheikhupura Municipality who were served with notice to show cause why they should not be removed from the Committee for voting for a resolution whereby the Municipality decided to celebrate the Congress Golden Jubilee, have submitted written explanations more or less on similar lines.

NO BREACH OF OATH.

The main arguments are that as the Congress is not unlawful and the celebration was not banned, the voting did not amount to breach of oath and allegiance. If the Deputy Commissioner's interpretation on the subject is accepted as correct, all members of the Assembly and Councils who had participated in the Congress Jubilee celebrations, and members of various Municipalities and Corporations all over the country should be unseated.

A similar procedure, they further continue, was followed as regards this resolution as was followed in case of the King's Silver Jubilee celebrations for which Rs. 200 was sanctioned. When the Congress Jubilee resolution was suspended by the Deputy Commissioner, the order was immediately obeyed. The Municipal servants who are part-time employees, participated in the celebration without anybody's order. No permission was given by them to obtain materials from Municipal gardens including green leaves for decorations on the occasion.

Two Muslim members also have given an explanation but it is more or less apologetic.—United Press.

CONGRESS JUBILEE IN CIVIC MARKET

Why Govt.'s Permission Was Not Obtained, Asks Commissioner

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

A fresh notice has been served by the Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhupura on Sardar Atma Singh, the Congressite President of the Sheikhupura Municipality, asking the Committee to show cause why the grain market should not be "resumed" (taken over by the Government) for failure to obtain the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner for holding the Congress Jubilee celebrations on the site.

It may be further stated that the Jubilee celebrations were held at the grain market by merchants and other members of public, the Municipal Committee as such having nothing to do with them, officially being prohibited by the Deputy Commissioner previously.—United Press.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF LUCKNOW BOARD

Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman Elected

LUCKNOW, January 15.

Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman (Congress) was elected Chairman of the Lucknow Municipal Board for the third time, defeating, Mr. Syed Ali Zaheer, Barrister of nineteen votes as against sixteen. The election was very contesting as indicated by the narrow margin.—A.P.

THIRUVANNUR MILL STRIKE

Kerala Congress Committee's Help To Workers

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, January 13.

A special meeting of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee requisitioned by the Labour Secretary to consider the grave labour situation at Thiruvannur was held at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon.

Mr. P. Krishna Pillay, the Labour Secretary, explained the situation arising out of the strike at Thiruvannur Cotton Mills and moved a resolution to the effect that the committee expresses sympathy with the workers who have been rendered idle at Thiruvannur and allots Rs. 100 out of the committee's funds to help them.

It was decided that without expressing an opinion on the merits of the strike the Cimmittee do allot five bags of rice per week for three weeks to relieve the suffering of the workers at Thiruvan-

The fatalistic theory that he killed his neighbour because it was so ordained by God was the strange explanation advanced by a "Sadhu" in justification of his deed. The Lahore High Court on Monday confirmed the death sentence passed on him by the lower court.

No Armchair Politicians

Pt. Jawaharlal On Ideology Of Scientific Socialism

GREETINGS TO MEERUT CONFERENCE

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following message to the All-India Congress Socialist Conference meeting at Merut on January 18.

I have been told that the Congress Socialist Party is holding a Conference this month at Meerut and I have been asked to send it greeting. I do so gladly.

The members of the Party will not expect me to discuss from a far country the immediate issues that agitate the mind of our people. I am not yet in a positic do so. I can only qualify my for approval of criticism after closer touch with my colleagues of the Congress and full discussion with them. I cannot of course retain a blank mind on vital issues affecting our country, but to give a concrete opinion requires more intimate knowledge of the exact situations and human material than I claim to possess at present. I may not therefore consider in this message the detailed programme of the Congress Socialist Party, so far as I have come to know it.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM.

Nevertheless I desire to send the Conference and its members my good wishes and greetings. The Congress Socialist Party, as its very name implies, stands for the Congress and for Socialist. For twenty years or more I have been closely associated with the Congress and have worked for it to the best of my ability, till I have come to consider myself almost as having merged into it. I have given the best part of my life to it because I believed that it was working for the ideals that I had in my heart. Inevitably, therefore, the Congress occupies a great part of my being and the ties that bind me to it are hard as steel. I have also progressively accepted the ideology of a scientific socialism and I may claim to be now a Socialist in the full sense of the term. Any organisation that claims to represent these two ideas and ways must therefore have my good will, quite apart even from the detailed programme it might advance. I find further that many of my old colleagues whose opinions I have valued are now in the ranks of the Congress Socialist Party.

ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

I have mentioned the two ways that have moved me, and I take it that they move also, in varying degrees, many of my countrymen. These are: Nationalism and political freedom as represented by the Congress, and social freedom as represented by Socialism. Socialism, it is obvious, includes political freedom, for without that there can be no social and economic freedom. But India being unhappily still politically a subject country, nationalism is the dominant urge of most of her politically-minded classes. That is a factor of primary importance and any socialist who ignores it does so at his peril. But no Socialist need be reminded that nationalism by itself offers no solution of the vast problems that confront our country and the world; it ignores, indeed the world and fails to realize that in doing so it makes an understanding of even the national position impossible. For, the Indian problem is but a part of the world problem of imperialism, the two are indissolubly linked together, and that world problem is essentially an economic problem, though it has many changing faces.

To continue these two outlooks and make them an organic whole is the problem of the Indian Socialist. Scientific Socialism itself teaches us not to follow slavishly any dogma or any other country's example, which may have resulted from entirely different circumstances. Armed with a philosophy which reveals the inner workings of history and human relations, and with the scientific outlook to guide him, the Socialist tries to solve the problems of each country in relation to its varied background and stage of economic development, and also in relation to the world. It is a hard task. But then there is no easy way.

NO ARMCHAIR POLITICIAN

Ideas are the essential basis for action. But behind ideas there must be the Men to carry them out and the character and discipline to translate them into results. No Socialist can be true to his creed or mission if he seeks satisfaction merely in brave ideas and in criticism of others who do not argue with him. That is the way of facile intellectual opportunism. He has to remember that he is no armchair politician but one working for an object—for achievement. And achievement requires character and discipline and united action and the readiness to sacrifice the individual self for the larger cause. That discipline and character have been sadly lacking in India in recent months, and the brave memory of united and effective action is almost a dream that has faded. It is for us to make that dream real again, and real in an even more fundamental sense than it was in the past, for in the future it must be built up on a clear and well understood ideology.

CONGRESS SESSION ACTIVITIES

700 Volunteers To Receive Training In Camps

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

About 700 volunteers from all over the province are to receive training in Congressnagar in connection with the Lucknow Congress session. The first training camp, which will contain about 200 volunteers and will last one month, will be opened on January 26, which is also the "Independence Day," while the second camp, which will provide training facilities for another 500 volunteers, will be started in the third week of February.

Arrangements are also being made to start a part-time camp for the benefit of those persons who cannot give their whole time.

Dr. Hardikar of Hubli, along with five instrucotrs is expected here shortly to undertake arrangements in connection with the training of volunteers.—A. P.

"Kirpan" Arrests Total 127

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

Another batch of five Sikhs who offered Satyagraha this morning was arrested outside Gurdwara Derasahib and sentenced to one day's imprisonment. This brings the total number of arrests to 127 up-to-date.

Sardar Mohan Singh Vathadar who left Akal Takt, Amritsar on the 9th January reaches the Lahore Cantonment this evening with 24 other Sikhs for the 'kirpan morcha.'—United Press.

Evening Meeting

of the

W.I.A.A.

at the

New Downstair's Lounge and Cocktail Bar

of the

Taj Mahal Hotel

on 22nd January at 7 P. M.

Subject

"Motor Car Sports and Competition"

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W.I.A.A.

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AND

Cabaret

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Abyssinia's Man Of Destiny

FIRST COMPLETE STORY OF HAILE SELASSIE

Amazing Details Of The Life Of "King Of Kings"

As Italian armies seek to crush him, Haile Selassie becomes of greater interest than ever. And now in a series of articles prepared after extensive research in original sources, an International News Service staff correspondent brings the first complete story of the "King of King's". It shows how wrong many previously conceived ideas of him are.

BY DAVID P. SENTNER.
International News Service
Staff Correspondent.

(Copyright 1935 international News Service).

LONDON, Dec. OO (Ins)—A slight figure from the Arabian Nights of 1935 flashes into history amid the flickering shadows of the ancient, the present and the future.

Through the narrow streets of Addis Ababa in a modern automobile, or astride a warrior's charger, he rides toward the unknown of to-morrow.

He is Emperor Haile Selassie, a lonely man with melancholy eyes, with the peace of the world on his thin shoulders.

He has more name tags than a popular American boxer;

His Majesty Ras Tafari, Elect of God, King of Kings, Conquering Lion of Judah—and many more.

Strange Blend of East and West.

This monarch is more romantic historically than any figure Hollywood has yet produced on its panoramic screen.

With a magnetic personality a fervent patriotism, his scholarly and artistic interests, he is a strange blend of West and East.

Soldier, lawyer, statesman and esthete, Abyssinia's Man of Destiny has been a strong ruler and yet an enlightened one.

A man of great pride, he shows at all times intense dignity and veneration for his race and ancestry.

This Black Napoleon has a strikingly handsome face of the colour of dark, brown ivory. It is a sensitive and mobile face set off with dark, dreamy eyes.

He wears his hair long in native fashion and has a short, silky, black beard which makes him appear older than his 44 years.

He possesses remarkable energy, is a good judge of character and maintains an excellent sense of humour.

A tireless worker for his people, during his score of years of power, he has worked an average of 15 hours a day.

All details of administration pass through his hands. From 7 a.m. until 10 p.m., when not on the field of battle, he sits at a modern mahogany desk interviewing, dictating, planning, organizing and passing judgment.

With his remarkable grasp of detail and his flair for organization, he would have made an excellent American business man. Incidentally, he controls a company which deals in automobiles, salt and corrugated iron.

The Lion of Judah

The Lion of Judah generally looks fatigued and sleeps badly. But he has a rugged constitution.

He speaks Amharic well, French fluently and has a smattering of English.

By means of his powerful radio he has kept in closest touch with the politics, culture and amusements of the rest of the world. He subscribes to leading European and American newspapers and magazines.

The Emperor's avocations include hunting, horse-racing and playing with his children. He is fond of dogs, likes to discuss them and feeds them personally.

Another of his pets is a young lion cub with a leather collar about its neck from which a little bell dangles. He likes to bring it out when receiving a European guest to see what effect it has on the visitor.

An additional Puckish fancy of the Emperor is to put his visitor under a flood of lights while he sits on his throne in the shadows. Thus he is able to study his visitor.

A Man Who Reflects.

Since coming into power in 1916, this descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba has never acted precipitately.

"A man who reflects well will live to reflect often," is one of his royal epigrams.

The Emperor has his minor weaknesses. One of them is absent-mindedness. When the Duke of the Abruzzi visited him some years ago, he built a special small palace for his guest.

Then he remembered a day before the Duke's arrival that there were no furnishings except a native bed. He finally had to commandeer a brass bed from the Armenian Chief of Police in the capital.

His Majesty is frankly superstitious. He believes his lucky numbers are 11 and 22. He has had personal reasons on which he bases this belief.

In his family there were 11 children. He was born the eleventh child and is the only one living.

He was told by his mother, a Wallo aristocrat, that if he lived to be older than the age of 22 he would achieve a great destiny.

When he had attained this age he went sailing on Lake Tsarg, well-known for its treacherous waters. There were 22 persons in the boat.

A storm arose. The boat capsized and the only survivor of the 22 aboard was the young man then known as Ras Tafari, later to become Haile Selassie I.

Now he is 44, twice 22, and he believes there is an occult significance in the number. However, he is not superstitious about the number 13. He recently broadcast a personal appeal for the maintaining of Abyssinian independence on Friday, the 13th.

As A Journalist

The Emperor is proprietor, editor and chief editorial writer of the only weekly newspaper published in Abyssinia. It is called "Light and Peace". The Foreign Minister is the chief associate editor. The Emperor's articles are generally informative rather than propagandist.

However, one of his articles was against the gay night life. He denounced the drink shops of Abyssinia where young men were lured by music and dancing into spending more than they could afford so that they pawned their weapons.

He not only has a private printing press with a book-binding plant but he has always cherished literary ambitions. The early religious history of his country and the lives of the saints have been one subject of his literary investigations.

The Emperor has a weakness for autographs. He long desired the signature of Field Marshal von Hindenburg when the latter was living. But Hindenburg detested autograph hunters.

However, a mutual friend in Berlin secured the autograph and the Emperor offered Hindenburg the choice of a lion, twelve serpents, three elephants or two zebras. Hindenburg took the zebras.

The Hope Of The Ethiopians

These are some of the more human facets of the Emperor's character. But a more serious picture is provided in the words of Cambridge University. While visiting England in 1924 as the Heir Apparent, a degree of LL.D. was conferred on him.

He was addressed as follows:—

"Homer says that the Ethiopians were blameless. Herodotus says they were long lived, presumably because they used no wine. It is established that the race which refused tribute to the Persians and Cambyses has in later days resisted others also, a race very jealous of its freedom.

"We have with us the Heir of Queen Judith who following in the footsteps of his wise ancestor (King Solomon) like him, exceeds in wisdom all the kings of the East and of Egypt.

"There is nothing new and nothing old that does not interest him. He inquires into Christian antiquities but is not incurious of novelties. He has made an aerial flight, written books on his travels and on St. Chrysostom and has translated St. Isaac's writings on asceticism into Amharic.

"These books, printed in the King's Own Press, you will find in our University Library. He has further built schools for the higher education of the boys and the clergy in his land.

"So great a King, therefore, of Royal Stock and Royal Character, the guest and ally of the British people, I present to you Tafari Makonnen, the hope of the Ethiopians."

(Mr. Sentner's notable series on Haile Selassie will be continued to-morrow.)

U. S. PUBLIC DEBT

35,500 Million Dollars By End Of Next Fiscal Year

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Despite the testimony of Mr. Morgenthau, the Government would have to raise a minimum of 11,000,000,000 dollars in the next 17-1/2 months.

The Senate Finance Committee with 15 votes to 2, approved of Mr. Harrison's Bonus. Bill. Senator Couzens, voting against the approval, stated that Mr. Morgenthau also said the above mentioned minimum was needed for the remainder of this and next fiscal year and included an estimate of two billion dollars for relief which was not included in President Roosevelt's budget.

Senator Couzens added that Mr. Morgenthau estimated this would bring the public debt to 35,500,000,000 dollars by the end of the next fiscal year.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW MOVE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

That a new farm programme, replacing the defunct agricultural Adjustment Administration Act would be ready for consideration of the Congress by week-end was the prediction of Senator Robinson, a Democratic leader, following a luncheon with President Roosevelt yesterday.

DIRECT ACT OF AGGRESSION

Swedish Government Protests Against Bombing On Red Cross Unit

(Special Cable)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 14.

The Foreign Office has announced that the Swedish Minister in Rome presented a note to the Italian Government categorically protesting against the direct act of aggression to which the Swedish Red Cross unit had been subjected by Italian aeroplanes.

The note rejects Italian explanation of the bombing and expects that investigation regarding the responsibility will be immediately opened, and the act of aggression suitably dealt with.

The Swedish Government reserves the right to make demands for compensation.

NO DEVALUATION OF ROUBLE

Soviet Finance Commissar Denies Rumours

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, Jan. 14.

The Soviet Government's proposal which will almost double the military expenditure for 1936, compared with 1935, has been introduced by Mr. Grigori Grinko Finance Commissar, introducing the budget proposals at the session of the Central Executive Committee.

Out of the total budget 8,75,000,000,000 roubles 14,800,000,000 will be devoted to military expenditure.

The augmented appropriations will be applied to improve technical equipment, modernise barracks and political education of the Red Army.

M. Grinko explained that the Government's financial policy was directed towards strengthening and stablising the Rouble and denied the rumours circulated abroad regarding the proposed devaluation or the issue of a new currency.

MOVE FOR ARAB ALLIANCE

Negotiations Being Resumed Again

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

JEDDAH, Jan. 14.

Negotiations between Saudi Arabia and other Arabian Emirates for the conclusion of Arab alliance, which was postponed until after the feast Ramadan are being resumed.

Ibn Saud's Private Secretary, Sheikh Youssef Yassin, has left Riyadh for Baghdad at the head of a delegation to participate in the discussions dealing with the alliances of frontiers.

Mr. Andrew Ryan, the British Minister at Jeddah is a party to these negotiations, and it is reported that the Imam of Yemien will join in the suggested alliance.

This will probably ensure the final delimitation of the frontier between Yemen and Saudi Arabia, and is intended to clear up problems arising from the Peace Treaty signed at Taif in June 1934, following disputes between the two kingdoms.

HAUPTMANN MUST GO TO CHAIR

Application For Writ Of Habeas Corpus Refused

(Special Cable)

TRENTON (New Jersey), Jan. 14.

Bruno Hauptmann's application for writ of Habeus Corpus has been refused and stay of execution denied by Judge Warren Davis of the Federal Circuit Court. The petition included submissions that Hauptmann had been denied his constitutional rights and that the jury was not adequately sequestered and subjected to hostile opinion.

BRUNO HAUPTMANN

Mr. Wilentz, the Attorney-General of New Jersey, replying described the petition as a "subterfuge and fraud."

An earlier cable from Trenton stated:

Mr. Wilentz, the Attorney-General, New Jersey, declares that he has been reliably informed that the Governor will reprieve Hauptmann.

EDUCATION AND VILLAGE LIFE

(Continued From Page 6)

kindred spirits and, amongst the boors that surround him, looks in vain for somebody with whom he can discuss the last test or the relative merits of a Mary Pickford and a Greta Garbo. The quiet monotony of the village becomes insupportable and he flies back to the city for relief.

The conclusion is obvious. It is no use advising the students to go to the villages if, 'during their educational career itself,' we do not bring them in close contact with the villager and give them opportunities to develop an aptitude to work in and for villages.

And how is this to be done?

Obviously, in many ways. Where there is a will, there are usually, not one, but many ways. The methods suggested below should therefore be considered as indicative rather than exhaustive.

Suggestions

I. 'Lectures on Subjects connected with the Villages:' Every High School should arrange one or two lectures a term on some subjects connected with the villages. The rural problems should be discussed, accounts of work that is actually being done as at Sriniketan of Tagore should be given. The magic lanterns should be freely used.

II. Debates: One or two debates a year should be arranged on rural subjects and the teachers should take part in them to create greater interest.

III. Competitions: Every school should hold competitions in elocution and essay-writing and offer prizes to the winners. This is sure to stimulate interest in the subject.

IV. Literature, and Text-Books: The schools should purchase books dealing with Indian villages, rural economics, and village improvement. Smaller and simpler of these should be prescribed to suitable standards as supplementary text-books.

V. Camps: The school teachers should organise camps in villages every year during the summer vacation. The camp should generally run for fifteen days during which the boys should be taken to some village and asked to carry out some definite programme of village improvement with the assistance of the teachers. The boys should be brought in as close a contact with the villagers as possible and the occasion should be availed of to acquaint them with the urgent rural problems and the ways to solve them.

Appeal

The last item is the most important. Such camps will bring together the ryot and the student and thus bridge over the gulf between the intelligentsia and the ignorant masses. It will improve the health of the students and overcome their contempt for manual labour. It will acquaint them with rural problems and create in them an aptitude for village work. It will develop such qualities in them as will be useful, not only in village work, but in any walk of life that they may choose for themselves. It will have a great moral effect upon the villagers themselves. Finally it will succeed in joining the student and the ryot in the common bond of service to the Motherland.

Shall the teachers in the schools and the universities pay attention to this?

It is high time that they did so. We have had enough of the education that only fits a man to ask for a 'vacancy'. Let us try to turn out men, willing and able to serve our villages, that is the Mother herself.

Rejection And "Offices" Are Incompatible

Mobilising Opinion Against Acceptance Of Ministerial Posts By Congressmen Under Reforms

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

The following manifesto has been issued on behalf of those Congressmen who opposed the acceptance of ministerial offices under the reforms:

The present is a very critical period in the evolution of the Congress and our struggle for freedom, taking advantage of the exhaustion and fatigue consequent on the two strenous struggles, has been driving on us from one mile of constitutionalism to another.

It pains us to say that many Congress parliamentarians while professing their belief in direct action are deliberately trying to take the Congress back to the futile paths of constitutionalism.

QUESTION FOR LUCKNOW.

The problems created by the new Government of India Act are numerous and complicated. How to meet this latest act is the question which requires the utmost care and deliberation. The Congress has rejected the J. P. C. Report. It cannot accept or work the constitution based on that report. What must it do then? This is the question which only the next session of the Congress can decide.

NEED FOR UNANIMITY.

We do not dispute that but we strongly believe that this whole question should be thoroughly discussed previously in order that opinion might crystalize and take shape on the serious and knotty problems that have arisen. Of the many questions that arise there is none so important as that of acceptance or non-acceptance of Ministerial offices while on other questions connected with the constitutional problem there may be differences among Congressmen we think that on this question there should be absolute unanimity among us. We find, however, that not only there is no unanimity but that also a few prominent Congressmen have been carrying on vigorous propaganda in favour of acceptance of offices.

In our opinion the acceptance of offices by Congressmen would prove disastrous for Congress. It would mean that Congress has departed from its task of fighting the Government.

SELF-CONTRADICTORY.

It is a matter of some satisfaction to us that reaction has not gone so far as to allow even a pro-Ministerialist to advocate the working of Reforms. Even he talks of wrecking the Constitution by accepting offices. At the same time he promises attractive benefits. We believe that these two things are utterly contradictory. Acceptance of Ministeries can only mean one thing—working of Reforms. Its logical goal is constitutionalism nor would it be possible for any Ministry to give any worthwhile benefits to the people.

While the pro-Ministerialist has been carrying on vociferous campaign those opposed to that policy have so far not made any serious attempt to influence public opinion. We have no doubt that the number of such Congressmen is overwhelmingly large but they are neither active nor united nor many of them even interested in this question. Many Congress Workers maintain an indifference towards Councilwallas.

NEED FOR ACTION.

This however is no occasion for indifference. The so-called "Parliamentary Programme" is not a private affair of any group of Congressmen but a matter of national policy, having far-reaching consequences and demanding serious consideration on its own merits. We, therefore, welcome the move made by some colleagues to organise the campaign against the acceptance of offices and lend them our hearty support. We think that the Conference held in this connection would prove very helpful and give us an opportunity of placing our views before the public.

THE SIGNATORIES.

Among the signatories to the manifesto are Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Mr. M. T. F. Sriprakash Gupta, Sampurnanand, Narendra Dev, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Dr. Murarilal, Prof. Indra, Yusuf Mehrali, Rao Sahib Patwardhan, Pearilal Sharma, Jai Prakash Narayan, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Messrs. Jagat Narainlal, C. B. Gupta, Vishambardayal Tripati, Hariharnath Shastri, M. R. Masani, Achut Patwardhan, Sardul Singh (pleader) Hira Singh Dard, Algurai Sastri, Kedarnath Segal, Sankaran Namboodripad, Kishen Singh, Lala Shankerlal, Mohanlal Gautam, Shrimati Satyavati Devi, Messrs Jugal Kishore Khanna, C. L. Paliwal, Quami Gopal Singh, Thakur Malkan Singh, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Indulal Yagnik, Gangasaran Singh, A. P. Sinha, Ashok Mehta and others.—A.P.

S. O. S. TO SUPREME COURT

Hauptmann's Lawyer To Make Fresh Appeal And Ask For Stay Of Execution

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, January 15.

It is reported that Hauptmann's lawyers are making a fresh appeal to the United States Supreme Court to-day. They are also asking for the stay of the execution.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS BEFORE CABINET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

There was full attendance today morning at the first Cabinet meeting since Christmas adjournment.

It is understood that foreign affairs dominated the discussions following the recent meeting of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. Other topics covered the whole imperial and domestic fields.

It is expected that several meetings may be necessary to dispose of the agenda.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

BEGINNING --- THE CASE OF THE BLACK ABBOT!
INSPECTOR WADE DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING OF THE LEGEND OF THE LORDS OF CHELFORD ?
YOU MEAN THE BLACK ABBOT LEGEND, COMMISSIONER ?- THE PAPER SAYS HE'S BEEN SEEN AGAIN--- DONAVAN, SEE IF YOU CAN FIND THAT PICTURE OF THE PLACE -
GLOOMY-LOOKING PLACE, ISN'T IT? I SUPPOSE SOME VILLAGER'S BEEN PLAYING A PRANK ---
THAT'S WHAT THE PAPERS CALL IT, WADE -- BUT I HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE IT'S ANYTHING BUT A PRANK!
12-23
LYMAN ANDERSON

Danger Of Ginning Pools In Uganda

Indians And Natives Appeal To Sir Purshottamdas To Oppose Mischievous Project

The Presidents of the Middlemen's Association and the Native Young Busoga Association of Eastern Province of Uganda have addressed the following appeal to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, regarding the proposal to form ginning pools in the country.

The prospect of the formation of these ginning pools is causing great alarm among both Indian and Native growers, middlemen, buyers and ginners in the country who believe that, if these pools are formed, their interests will be sacrificed.

Pernicious System."

We the Native young Busoga Association and Indian Middlemen Association of Eastern Province of Uganda venture to take the liberty of presenting this our humble petition to redress our grievances against the formation of ginning pools in Uganda for your sympathetic consideration.

You are aware, Sir, that the Cotton Industry in Uganda has so far been developed by the Mutual co-opertion of the Natives, Indians, and all concerned there i.e. Growers, Middlemen, Buyers and Ginners are evently benefited and in consequence thereof, we can safely say, that this juvenile industry at present is almost entirely (eighty per cent.) in the hands of the Indians.

If unfortunately ginning pools were formed, these very builders of the Industry (i.e. growers, middlemen and buyers) will be hard hit and, as a result, though a few rich ginners will be able to reap enormous profits for the time being, leaving not even bare pittance for many poor people of the other sections of community engaged in this trade, it is feared that the cotton planting would be very much reduced and the industry would be adversely affected to such an extent that the natives and Indians will have to quarrel amongst themselves bringing ruin and desolation to this fertile and prosperous land of our adoption.

We therefore humbly suggest that, both in the interests of the cotton industry as well as all engaged therein and those of the country, generally, it would be most inadvisable and disadvantageous to adopt this pernicious pooling system and would request you to instruct telegraphically your representative in Uganda the Hon. Mr. C. P. Dalal, not to join such pools which we understand are going to be formed for five years and so save the industry from ruin.

We need not mention that healthy competition makes the industry thriving and brings prosperity in the country.

In conclusion we have most respectfully ventured to make this suggestion for your consideration only because we rely on your patriotism and the liberality of your mind and know full well that you are taking considerable pains for the welfare of your bretheren in India and colonies also.

Very recently you played a prominent part in moving the Government of India to safeguard the interests of Indians in Zanzibar. It should no doubt grieve you much when you hear of the formation of these ginning pools, not taking into consideration the question of others those engaged in the industry.

We therefore fervently hope that you will not allow your firm to be a party to such mischievous projects as these ginning pools will no doubt turn out and immediately telegraph your representative to sever all connections with ginning pools and thereby earn the blessings of many a poor people.

EDUCATION SPREADS IN C.P.

Government Satisfied With Progress In Every Branch

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 14.

A Government resolution on the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction on the state and the progress of education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1934-35 states that Government has noted with satisfaction and their year of substantial progress in almost every branch of education. There was an increase of 163 (1934-131) in the number of institutions and of 18,479 (1934-14,367) in the number of boys receiving instruction. This expansion is particularly creditable in a period marked by persistent economic depression.

The establishment of new primary schools for boys, which was one of the chief features of last year's report, is again noteworthy and a further increase of 37 is noted. More new schools were opened in Berar than in the rest of the Provinces. There was an increase of 6,430 in the number of pupils (1934-9,249). It is regretted that the figures for wastage in primary schools show no improvement on those of the previous year. This evil is attributed chiefly to the conditions of service of the primary school teacher, without whose willing and devoted co-operation all efforts to combat wastage are doomed to failure.

The teachers in the service of some of the District Councils are labouring under heavy disabilities. Public opinion is becoming increasingly aware of their grievances and it is significant that a resolution was moved in the Legislative Council during the year under review, requesting Government to assume full control of primary education. Government is profoundly concerned with the improvement of primary schools and, in particular, with the prevention of the considerable wastage now obtaining in them. Courageous and systematic efforts on the part of all responsible for the control and administration of primary education are imperative if the desired results are to be attained.

Government has placed on record its appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. E. A. Macnee, Director of Public Instruction, who went on leave preparatory to retirement in December, 1934.

Cheap Money To Rescue Of Agriculturists

(Continued from page 12.)

the movement cannot pay its way without reserving a larger margin for the expenses of both the Provincial and the primary land mortgage banks, we may have to approach Your Excellency's Government for increasing the grant.

The Directors of the primary banks who, in the first instance, will have to consider applications from agriculturists will have to negotiate with the creditors of their members for reduction of the amount of debts for the purpose of payment in cash. These Directors will have to appoint from amongst hemselves—conciliation boards to undertake the settlement and reduction of the debts in the same way as the directors of the originally started primary banks have been doing informally till now. From the previous experience, my colleagues and I expect that there will be little difficulty in persuading the creditors to reduce their demands to reasonable figures. As we believe that public opinion in the villages still wields great influence over the local money-lenders, our main object is to have this work done by private conciliation boards rather than by legislation, so that the relations between agriculturists and their creditors need not be strained unnecessarily even after they get relieved from their present debts.

As your Excellency and your Government are well aware, mere reduction of the existing debts of the agriculturists will not be of much use in the improvement of their economic and social conditions, until provision is made for their obtaining credit for agricultural operations and for such agricultural improvements as may enable them to increase their earnings capacity. The revival of village industries will also prove helpful to the agriculturists for utilising their spare time in manufacturing goods required for the villagers and thus adding to their annual income. Over and above this, better marketing facilities are necessary to enable the agriculturists to get fair prices for their marketable produce.

With these words, I again extend on behalf of all assembled here today, a cordial wecome to Your Excellency and have much pleasure in requesting Your Excellency to inaugurate this institution which we pray will be of real service to the agricultural community in this Presidency.

Sir Manubhai Mehta proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor and expressed a hope that the Government of Bombay would co-operate with the bank in solving the indebtedness of the agriculturists. Mr. B. V. Jadhav seconded the proposition which was carried with acclamation. The Governor was then garlanded by Sir Lalubhai before retiring.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

His Excellency in the course of his speech inaugurating the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank said:—

I am very glad to have this opportunity of taking part in today's inaugural ceremony because I believe that there are possibilities of great benefits resulting to the agricultural community from a properly adjusted and properly managed organisation of land mortgage banks. The agricultural community forms nine-tenths of the population, so I need not stress the importance of this great experiment.

I make an apology for calling this an experiment. There is, of course, no doubt in theory about the soundness of the principles on which these banks are founded, nor of the beneficial results which will accrue from their successful working. But theory is not practice, and we have yet to make certain that a margin of profit between the borrowing and lending rates of this central bank and of the primary and district or regional banks will remain after due allowance has been made for working expenses, bad debts, and various unforeseen items which always whittle away the surplus which appear so substantial on paper. We are, however, not entirely without experience in this direction. We have now gone a step further in establishing a Central Bank, the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank I am about to open to-day. This is to be the banks' bank, the key bank which will finance the primary banks. Its security will depend, on the one hand and its own credit and on the discretion and ability with which it is managed, and, on the other hand, on the good management of the primary banks which will be its debtors.

The great lesson to be derived from the working of these primary banks is that there must be no bad debts and no arrears, and that the success of the bank depends upon the extent to which this standard is attained. The Provincial Bank will necessarily have to observe the same principles, and with even greater strictness. Where the primary banks are cautious, the Provincial Bank must be doubly cautious, for it is the financial foundation of the whole organisation.

TRIBUTE TO SIR LALUBHAI.

The list of names of the President and Directors encourages me to believe that the Bank will be run with the utmost prudence and with the wisdom that comes of long experience. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas has been a pioneer in the co-operative movement. He was on the Committee on Co-operation 21 years ago, and was a joint founder of the Provincial Co-operative Bank. No one better calculated to command the confidence of the public and of financial circles could have been found for the responsible post of President, and I am sure that the management of the Bank could not be in better hands.

Government, also, have taken measures to secure the credit of the Bank. Government have guaranteed both the capital and interest of the debentures to be raised, and have agreed to grant a subsidy to cover any deficit which may occur in the working in the first three years up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 in the first year, falling to Rs. 5,000 in the third. This is in addition to the subsidy to the primary banks which is sufficient to cover the cost of the land valuation officers. I think you will agree that these guarantees should be of substantial assistance to the Banks.

WORK AHEAD.

The object of the whole Land Mortgage Bank system is, as you very well know, to reduce the indebtedness of the agriculturist by assisting him with low interest loans secured on the land to lighten or get rid of the burden of high interest loans. It would, of course, be foolish for the Banks to pay off the cultivators' debts as they stand on paper. A great part of these is fictitious, and most are exaggerated on the principle that, the greater the risk of non-payment, the bigger the capital sum and the higher the rate of interest to be fixed in the bond. The Banks will give security for payment, and in return get the amount of debt reduced, and it will be for them to see that full advantage is taken of the anxiety of the lender for the repayment of his money to negotiate for a reduction in the amount to be repaid. The depression and difficulties of the last few years have taught the money-lender the value of cash and of certainty of payment. The Banks can supply these, and must get full value for the security afforded by their own high credit. This depression, too, has lowered prices and so reduced the cash value of produce. It has also lowered the rate of interest. It is for the banker to utilise the cheapness of money in assisting the cultivator who is in difficulties owing to the cheapness of produce.

It is for you, Gentlemen, with your skill and experience in banking, to put these purposes into practice and so improve the position of agriculture, and you have my sincere good wishes for the success of your operations.

I have now great pleasure in declaring the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank open.

PRINCES' BANQUET TO VICEROY

BARODA, Jan. 15.

The "United Press" learns that His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has given his consent to preside over a farewell banquet arranged by the Indian Princes in New Delhi in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon prior to their departure from India.—United Press.

Gaekwar At Oriental Institute

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA Jan. 14.

The Maharaja Gaekwar visited the Oriental Institute yesterday at noon and acquainted himself with the progress made through the Director, Dr. Bhattacharya. He expressed satisfaction at work done in research and other branches.

Mr. Rajbhoj, General Secretary, All-India Depressed Class League, Poona, after eight days stay has gone to Ahmedabad.

A Patna message says: The "United Press" reliably understands that Mr. Manoharlal, Bar.-at-Law, ex-Minister of the Punjab Government, will be officiating as Government Advocate in place of Sir Sultan Ahmed who is going on leave for two months.—United Press.

Captain D. R. Macneil, Fourth Field Brigade, Royal Artillery died at Mily Hospital at Nowshera on Sunday morning.

GUJARAT PEASANTS' CONFERENCE PLANNED

(From Our Correspodent)

DOHAD, Jan. 14.

The local Congressmen and socialists are busy organizing a Peasants' Conference and the final date has been fixed on January 26. Mr. Indulal Yajnik has, it is understood, consented to preside.

It is understood, that the Bhil peasants are expected to attend the Conference in large numbers.

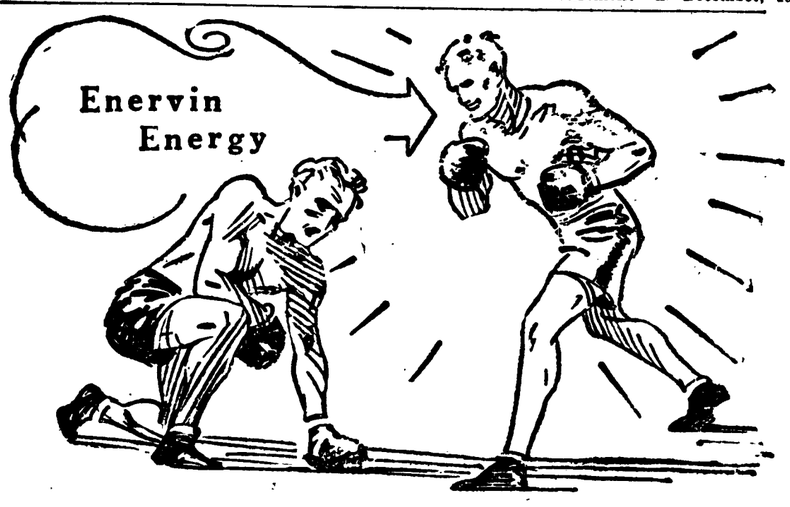
Peasants' Conference In Dohad

(From Our Own Correspondent)

DOHAD, Jan. 14.

The local Congressmen and Socialists are busy organising a Peasants' Conference and the final date has been fixed on 26th inst. Mr. Indulal Yajnik, has it is understood, consented to peside.

It is understood, that the Bhil peasants will attend the conference in large numbers.



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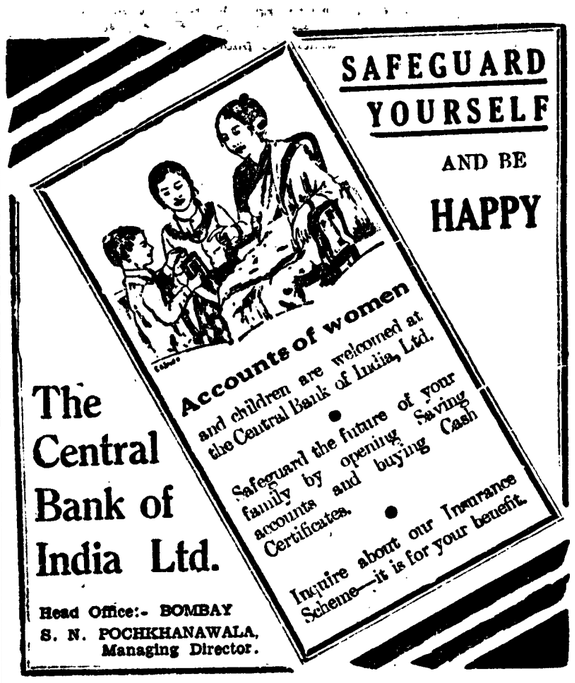
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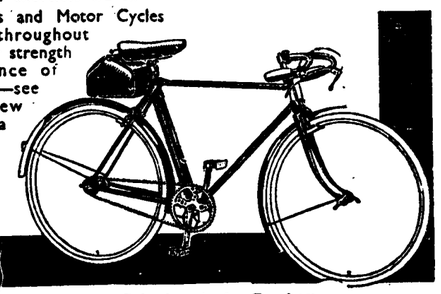

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT UP

Absence Of Hedging Pressure

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER WEAK

Wheat And Linseed Slightly Better But Jute Easy

BOMBAY, January 15

On Wednesday, cross rates ruled quietly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FAIRLY ACTIVE

New York cotton showed fairly good activity in the absence of hedging pressure. The closing price was 1 point up.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER WEAK

London gold was steady but silver was weak.

GRAINS SLIGHTLY BETTER

Wheat and linseed ruled slightly higher following strength in foreign markets. Jute were easy.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange displayed better sentiment on some buying interest. Giltedged securities came under some pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936.)

New York, Jan 15

Previous closing	11.33
To-day's opening	11.33
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	11.34
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Jan 15

Previous closing	5.89
To-day's opening	5.9.
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	5.90
Difference	+.0.

BROACH EXPECTATION

New York May ..... Rs. 207

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 15

Cotton showed fairly good activity on moderate trade buying with pool's willingness to sell January at 11.30 having steadying effect on near months while absence of hedging pressure caused distant deliveries to display better tendency. However operators are awaiting further developments from Washington with a resultant lack of follow up on the buying side.

March to-day opened at 11.37 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices improved on higher Liverpool cables and scattered trade buying and covering with March gradually rising to 11.40 when demand slowed down and movements were confined to a narrow range.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.34 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 15

The following were the opening changes:—

March (11.25/11.23) 11.38/11.37
May (10.85/10.83) 10.93/10.94
July (10.54/10.54) 10.59/10.59

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 15

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (5.91) 5.95
American March (5.88) 5.92
American January (9.01) 9.09
Egyptian March (8.62) 8.66

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 15

Broach Cotton for Apl-May delivery moved between Rs. 206 and Rs. 207 at night The rate at 10-40 p.m was Rs. 206/12 with New York futures about 6 points up.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Unchanged And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Jan 15

Jutes opened steady and ruled firm all day with only limited business. Coals were more or less unchanged. In Teas the undertone continued steady but business was on a restricted scale. In Miscellaneous Indian Wood Products and Titaghur papers kept fairly steady over their last levels while others were more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three per cent Government paper 88/3, three and a half per cent paper 96/8, four and half per cent loan 1955/60 117/10 small lot, five per cent loan 1939/44 109/5, five per cent loan 1945/55 119/7, five per cent loan 1940/43 111/4, five per cent U P Bonds 1944 114/8, four per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 108/5.

Banks: Imperial Bank conty 388, Reserve Bank 130.

Cottons: Dunbar ordy 110 small lots, New Victoria ordy 1/3.

Coals: New Beerbhoom 11/4, Raneegunge 28/12.

Jutes: Barnagore 136, Calcutta Jute ordy 23/8 small lots, Calcutta Jute pref 105 small lot; Chitavalsah 20/4, Fort William 273/8; Gourepore 634; Howrah 49/12; Kamarhatty 502; Kanknarrah 412/8; National 21/7; Reliance 67/6; Standard 298/8.

Miscellaneous: Barelly elec 13/12; Bengal Telephone ordy 18/10; Benares elec 15/8; Dacca elec 19/8; Muttra elec 10/6 cum div; Rawalpindi elec 22/14; Indian Wood Products 25/9; Bengal paper ordy 111/4 small lots; Titaghur paper ordy 24/14; Titaghur paper defd 10/10; Indian General Navigation ordy 64.

Sugars: Murree Brewery 209/8; New Savan 10/14; Raza 13/8.

Teas: Jutlibari 14/8.

Debentures: Four per cent 1931/91 Calcutta Port Trust 106 small lots; six and a half per cent 1933/36/43 Hukumchand Jute Mills 103/3.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 15

Previous closing	4.96 1/4
To-day's opening	4.96 1/2
To-day's closing	4.97

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 15

Previous closing	4.96 1/16
To-day's opening	4.96 1/4
To-day's closing	4.96 13/16
Difference	+.00 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 15

Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74.96
To-day's closing	74.94
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 15

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96 1/4 and then improved to 4.96 7/16 with small variations thereafter.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.96 13/16

Franc opened at 74.96 and moved up to 74.97 with a steady tendency.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.94

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 15

	Last prices	To-day's prices
Spot	20 1/2d.	20 1/16d.
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan 15

Gold per ounce (£7-0-9) £7-0-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 15

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 15

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay 5.66 1/2) 5.66 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.58) 37.55
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan (61.62) 61.87
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 15

Silver opened barely steady at Rs. 50, 50 and 50/3. Prices showed an easier tendency due to the lack of speculative interest and the absence of upcountry enquiry but later developed some steadiness on scattered local buying although the activity was restricted by quieter London cables. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/10, 49/10 and 49/13 after declining to Rs. 49-5, 49-5 and 49-8..

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/10/6 and 34/9/9. Trading on the whole continued quiet and featureless with traders watching outside developments while foreign exchange movements were also slow with the result that prices moved in a narrow margin with a steady tendency and closed quiet at Rs. 34/11, 34/10 and 34/9.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Jan 15

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34-13-9
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34-15-0
Standard Copper 3 months £35-1-3
Electrolytic copper £39-5-0
New York—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 32-14-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 37-8-0
Tone: Very steady

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 15

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 79 and May 76. The market showed better activity on improved buying by speculators following strength abroad with good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 15

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.00 1/2. Prices improved on better outside enquiry and commission house buying following strength of markets abroad.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 15

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£213 1/8 buyers £213 3/8 sellers Steady) £212 3/4 buyers £213 sellers. Steady

Lead (£15 buyers £15 1/8 sellers. Easy) £14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Weak.

Electrolytic Copper (£38 3/4 to £39 1/4) £38 1/2 to £39

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan 15

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

(1) "India and speculators sold. Market very quiet."

(2) "American Treasury bought."

JUTE

New crop January February (£20 5/16 sellers) £20 1/8 sellers

Dunlop January (£24 1/4) £24 1/4

Lightning January (£22 1/4) £22 1/4

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 1-0 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-10 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/4 paid and buyers) 6 7/8 paid and value

April June (6 15/16 paid and buyers) 7 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay January February (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 sellers

Linseed Calcutta January February (£13 3/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata January (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal January (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 9/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Three Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Jan 15

Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 10 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 10 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 10 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 10 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 10 3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 10 3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 10 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 15

	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat May	4	9	0
Linseed May	7	10	3

The tone was steady.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Jan 15

There was active competition from Britain and the Continent. Prices were 5 to 10 per cent lower than the last series.

Greasy lower 0-8
Greasy higher 1-6 1/2
Scoured lower 0-11 1/2
Scoured higher 2-3

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 10th day of January, 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	23,92,67,000
Notes in circulation	169,37,76,000
Total Notes issued	193,30,43,000
Total Liabilities	193,30,43,000
ASSETS.	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	66,18,83,000
Total of A.	110,61,00,000
B. Rupee Coin	57,15,13,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	25,54,30,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	193,30,43,000
Ratio of Total of A to 57.22 per cent	Liabilities:

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 10th day of January, 1936.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	5,58,41,000
(b) Banks	36,88,40,000
(c) Others	27,99,000
Bills Payable	11,58,000
Other Liabilities	1,02,87,000
Rupees	53,89,25,000
ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	23,92,67,000
Rupee Coin	4,46,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,77,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	16,21,29,000
Loans and advances to the Government	8,00,00,000
Other Loans and advances	Nil
Investments	5,29,25,000
Other Assets.	39,79,000
Rupees	53,89,25,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Large Business In Stock Exchange

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN VARIOUS SHARES

Cotton And Wheat Firm

BASEMETALS WEAK LACKING INCENTIVE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, January 15

On the Stock Exchange, there was large business. Oils continued speculatively strong while rails were favoured especially southerns on hopes of a favourable rating decision. Motors, tobaccos, cements and other industrials also substantially improved. Kaffirs were well supported.

Dullness in giltedged securities provided the only indifferent patch.

In commodities cotton was firmer on covering and outside buying. Wheat improved on good trade demand especially for Australian shipments. Rubber was very firm on prevalence of bullish sentiment coupled with the reserve of sellers. Basemetals continued weak and lacked incentive factors.

Wall Street was quiet but firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 15

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, January 7, £97 3/8
Wednesday, January 8, £97 1/2
Thursday, January 9, £97 1/2
Monday, January 13, £97 1/2
Tuesday, January 14, £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 15

3-30 p.m.

After early hesitation markets developed better tendency. Internationals were quiet but firm. Giltedged securities were easier with a sagging tendency. The chief interest centred on Oil shares and Industrials.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 1/2) £86 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/4) £108 1/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/4) £111 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/4) £117 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-7 1/2) 23-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits share (dol 4 7/8) dol 4 7/8

Hydro Electric (dol 5 7/8) dol 5 7/8

Musical Industries (27-3) 27-9

Princhin Johnson (42-6) 42-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical (37-0) 37-0

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 8-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (120-9) 121-4 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£88 1/4) £89

Dunlop Rubber (41-3) 41-3

University Ordinary (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2

Ford Motors (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2

Cable Wires (£7 7/8) £8

British American Tobacco (117-6) 118-9

Camera A (£9) £9

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-7 1/2) 158-9

P and O S N Company Defd (20-10 1/2) 20-10 1/2

Distillers (100-3) 99-9

Bred and Dyers (9-6) 9-6

British Celanese (15-0) 15-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (66-6) 66-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (59-7 1/2) 59-7 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3

Western Limited Ordinary (20-6) 20-6

Inter Nickels (£46 1/4) £46 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 15

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98) £96 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 £114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110) £110

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110 3/4) £110 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-0) 22-0
Donaro Tea (44-4 1/2) 40-6
Empire of India Ceylon (33-9) 33-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 28-0
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-6) 32-6

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (61-3) 60-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£19) £19 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (63-0) 63-0
Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13 5/8) £13 3/4
Goddar New (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
Moddar New (60-7 1/2) 63-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 5/8) £12 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 45-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (40-7 1/2) 42-6
Anglo Iranian (78-1 1/2) 78-1 1/2
Burma Oil (85-3) 85-3
Mexican Eagle (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Shell Transport (86-10 1/2) 87-6
Royal Dutch (£31 1/8) £31 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50) £50
L M Ford (£18) £18
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 7/8
Southern Dutch (£21 3/8) £22
London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £136 1/2
London Board G Stock (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 15

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 55 7/8) dol 56
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/8) dol 29 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 48 5/8) dol 48 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 119) dol 118 1/2

CARDAMOOM SALES

Kombai, Jan 15

Kombai cardamom market. Result of to-day's auction prices per thulam of 810 tolas weight ungarbled estate bulk tharapadans Rs. 25 to Rs. 26. Malabar storepadams Rs. 27 to Rs. 28. Mysore storepadams Rs. 31 to Rs. 32. Gandhipara Mysore Rs. 36/4. Seeds Rs. 34 to 35. Sold 330 thulams. market risen by four rupees and firm.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

	cwts.
Wheat	3,181
Linseed	3,615
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,479
Gingellyseed	3,521
Groundnuts	20,195
Castorseed	231
Rice	23,890
Myrabollams	2,554
Cottonseed	11,926
Gram	694
Joowar	763
Maize	253
Barley	778
Bajree	1,081
Coal	tons. 1,965

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Java ready Rs. 13-10-3.
S. S. Ravee Rs. 3-15-6
December shipment Rs. 3-15-6.
Feb-Mar. shipment Rs. 4-6-6.
January shipment Rs. 4-5-6.
Kesar ready Rs. 14-5-0.
Saraya ready Rs. 13-11-0.
Java Spot F. 4.20

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

March 78 3/4d.
May 76d.
July 75 3/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

May 0.99 7/8c.
July 0.89c.
September 0.87 3/4c.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan. 14

March 2.20—02
May 2.22—03
July 2.24—03
September 2.27—[illegible]

INDORE MARKET

Indore, Jan 15

Yesterday evening cotton closed at Rs. 204/11. At midnight closed at Rs. 205/12. To-day's closing futures 12 up. Dharna Rs. 206/8. Opened at Rs. 206 advanced on scattered buying to Rs. 207/8 and declined on commission houses selling to Rs. 204/8. Now Rs. 205. Jota Rs. 7/4. Fatak Rs. 2/12 difference.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Jan. 15.

S.S. Clan Keith, Capt. G. Dunn; Agents James Finlay & Co., from Liverpool via Port Said.

„ Toyama Maru, Capt. J Kondo, Agents N Y Kaisha, from Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe via Shanghai and Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay: Jan. 15.

S.S. Rotenfels, Capt. A. Bartling; Agents Lionel Edward Ltd.; for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

LOADING.

Bombay: Jan. 15.

S.S. Clan Keith for Alleppey.

„ City of Canterbury for Europe Ports via Karachi.

„ Moldavia for Australian Prts. via Colombo.

„ Skuld for Australian Ports via Colombo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay: Jan. 15.

S.S. Hakubasan Maru, Agents M B Kaisha, from Yokohama:—202 bales raw silk, 524 pkgs green beans, 115 c|s silk yarn, 15 c|s mixed yarn, 95 bales cotton goods.

From Nagoya:—25 bales cotton goods, 35 c|s auto-parts, 8 c|s tiles.

From Osaka:—520 bales straw boards, 1541 c|s brass circles, 67 d|s dyestuff, 125 c|s copper wire, 122 c|s brass rods, 125 c|s rayon yarn, 225 bags dextrine, 58 c|s ball bearing, 24 c|s cotton jean, 127 c|s cotton yarn, 465 bls cotton goods.

From Kobe:—310 c|s refined camphor, 90 c|s R P goods, 50 c|s vegetable wax, 50 c|s R yarn, 15 c|s menthol crystal, 60 c|s acid arsenic.

From Moji:—50 casks cement, 100 cases chrome alum, 290 d|s aniline dyes, 27 bales auto tyres.

From Hongkong:—60 cases electric goods, 500 bales cassia, 10 b|s raw silk, 25 c|s dry preserves, 30 c|s cotton goods.

S.S. President Hayes; Agents F F Campbell and Co., from Singapore:—1809 bags b'nuts, 65 c|s gum, 136 bdls rattans, 1500 bags sago flour, 8 c|s saccharine, 245 c|s condensed milk.

From Shanghai:—50 bdls sardines, 50 bags seed, 53 c|s fruits. 39 c|s S yarn, 894 bags green beans, 21 bags raw silk.

From Sanfrancisco:—50 bales cotton, 533 bdls apples, 222 bdls canned fruits, 75 bdls prunes.

From Hongkong:—15 cases batteries.

From Manila:—20 tins cocoanut oil, 120 coils Manila ropes.

From Penang:—315 cases gum, 50 slabs tin.

From Colombo:—32 bales M fibre.

From Kobe:—95 cases gl. ware, 1075 cases apples, 46 c|s R P goods 45 c|s tussah yarn, 10 c|s silk yarn, 25 c|s R yarn, 224 c.s tiles, 12 c|s hardware, 49 c|s R and cotton mixed goods.

EXPORTS.

Bombay: Jan. 15.

S S Castalia, for Liverpool:—9 bales wool, M Narottamdas and Co; 50 bales wool, A J Calcuttawalla and Co; 39 bales cotton, V A Save and Co; 50 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 7 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 38 d|s castor oil, Swastik Oil Mills.

For Manchester:—11 bales cotton T waste, M Narottamdas and Co; 25 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 38 drums castor oil, Swastik Oil Mills.

For Glasgow:—25 drums castor oil, Swastik Oil Mills.

S S City of Canterbury, for Liverpool:—250 bales hemp raw, K J Kapadia and Co.

For Glasgow:—78 drums castor oil, Or. Oil and Paint Mfg. Co.

For Dunkirk:—124 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas and Co.

For Antwerp:—3500 bags gr. oil cakes, H Rawji and Co.

S S Wartenfels, for Hamburg:—2760 bags gr. oil cakes, A Omerbhoy; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co.

For Antwerp:—134 bags mustard seed, H Rawji and Co; 2790 bgs L oil cakes, H Ravji and Co; 2000 pkts gr. oil cakes, H Ravji & Co; 4220 bgs gr. oil cakes, H Ravji and Co; 1310 bags gr. oil cakes, A Omerbhoy; 2000 pkts gr. oil cakes, A Omerbhoy; 1280 bags L oil cakes, A Omerbhoy; 220 bales cotton, O Suleman and Co; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co. 200 bales hemp, K J Kapadia.

S S Silver Ash, for New York:—31 bales goat skins, D Abraham and Sons.

S S Maldevia, for Sydney:—187 bags myrabollam, H Bhagwandas.

For Melbourne:—29 bales cotton T waste, M Damodardas and Co; 30 bales cotton T waste, Barat Bros and Co.

S S Pacific Maru, for Kobe:—50 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

S S Calcutta Maru, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Nissho Co., Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Cotton Agents Ltd; 1200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.; 50 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, N Nagshi and Co; 100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co.

For Yokohama:—50 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co.

S S Hefuku Maru, for Kobe:—235 tons old iron, A Popatlal and Co.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 205 1/4; Highest 206; Lowest 205; Closing 205 3/4

Oomra D/J. Op. 186 3/4; Highest 187 1/4; Lowest 186 3/4; Closing 187.

Oomra March Op. 185 1/2; Highest 186 1/2; Lowest 185 1/2; Closing 186 1/2

Bengal D/J. Op. 141 3/4; Highest 142 1/4; Lowest 141 1/2; Closing 142 1/4

Bengal March Op. 138 3/4; Highest 139 1/2; Lowest 138 3/4; Closing 139 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 16 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-1-36) Rs. 5 1/4

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 15.

The local produce market was fairly steady to-day with a fair enquiry from export houses London market is buying groundnuts freely and Feb.-March is quoted £14-7-6 while May is quoted at £14-10-0. In the local market prices after opening at Rs. 7-15-3 improved to Rs. 8-0-6 and later were quoted at Rs. 8-0-3. Castorseeds were steady at Rs. 7-1-3 while as anticipated cottonseed declined to Rs. 3-2-3 and May was quoted Rs. 22-4-0. Wheat January was steady at Rs. 4-9-6 and May Rs. 4-9-0 Linseed was quiet but steady at Rs. 7-9-6.

	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat January	4	9	6
Wheat May	4	9	0
Linseed May	7	9	6
Groundnut Feb.	8	0	3
Groundnut Mar.	8	1	0
Castorseed May	7	1	3
Cottonseed Jan.	3	2	3
Cottonseed May	22	4	0

BHAVNAGAR MARKETS

Bhavnagar, Jan 15

Groundnut oil ready Rs. 5/9/6
Maha Rs. 5/7/3
Jota Rs. 0/3/0
Chaytar Rs. 5/11/3
Jota Rs. 0/7/3
Groundnut January Rs. 3
Jota Rs. 0/1/0
March Rs. 3/1/6
Jota Rs. 0/4/3
Sutar Maha Rs. 105
Jota Rs. 2
Sugar ready Rs. 4/13/9
Shpment Rs. 4/0/6 to Rs. 4/1/0
Corrugated ready Rs. 9/2/6
Chaytar Rs. 9/4/0
Fagan Rs. 9/4/6

LIGHT RAIN IN KASHMIR

POONA, Jan. 15.

The western disturbance is passing away eastwards through Kashmir, after causing scattered light showers of rain or snow there. A few falls of rain also occurred in south Madras, Trivandrum reporting half an inch. The minimum temperature is appreciably below normal from the Punjab to Assam.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.— A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-1-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .009 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 61.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.7 degrees 1.6 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 65.5 degrees 1.3 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 61 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 136 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-1-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Osaka, Jan. 15.

January (192.90)	192.60—30
April (194.10)	193.30—80
January	16.307

Trade Buying And Southern Selling In N. Y. Market

Shorts Transfer March And May To New Crop Months

POOL EXPECTED TO TAKE UP JANUARY TENDERS

Loan Cotton Available At Considerably Higher Prices

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures' market was nervous and irregular. Prices advanced on trade buying but later declined on Southern selling.

It is expected that there will be further improvement in March values and similar performance will take place in each old crop month as it becomes a near position because Pool holdings of futures will not be sold under 11.75 c.

Tenderable cotton is practically non-existent and loan cotton is only available at considerably higher prices and even if crop control is not effectuated. Washington administration can still make loans on new crops. It is believed that the Pool will take up all tenders against January delivery.

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton futures market was featureless, with detached activity in the Pool disposes large holdings of old crop and selling of new crop which indicated that the Government is disposing January and accumulating May. Trade and shorts were transferring March and May sales to new crop months. General trading was restricted on doubts regarding the crop control plan, but the Producers' Pool is expected to take up January tenders in New York market.

The Processing Tax is invalidated and the A.A.A. does not exist to-day, the cotton situation has different aspect. There is utter scarcity of tenderable free cotton and operators are selling new crop months at low prices as it is believed that there will be no crop control.

Against this it must be remembered the Producers' Pool and the loan cotton are holding key to the situation. Those who want actual cotton have to go to the Government and now it is said that the loan cotton is available at considerably higher prices. Thus when the Pool disposes large holdings of futures there may be a tendency to replace new crop at a most advantageous term. Thus it seems risky to be short in New York pending further developments. The decision on the Bankhead Act is not likely to be given for some weeks and the markets will be irregular awaiting Agricultural plan.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with March 11.23. There was scattered selling and prices declined 4 points from the opening level and March was quoted 11.19 which was the lowest level. Later on there was active trade buying and short covering which raised prices 15 points from the lowest level and March was quoted 11.34 which was the highest level reached at the close. The market closed at a net rise of 12 points for the near month while distant deliveries declined 3 points. spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.35 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans. Cotton futures market was fairly steady with an improved demand and closed at a rise of 12 to 1 point. Spot cotton prices advanced 12 points at 11.78c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was opened at a rise of 4 to 7 points. There was scattered outside buying with light offerings. Later on there was local liquidation and Bombay selling while hedge selling met with trade calling and straddle reversing. Prices fluctuated within a range of 6 points and finally closed at a rise of 9 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 6.11d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close January was quoted 5.70 March 5.66 and May 5.64.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was fairly steady. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 14 to 10 points with spot cotton 7 points up at 9.46. Uppers futures were steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points with spot cotton one point up at 7.15d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was fairly active and firm with a good enquiry. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 35 to 31 points with January 15.88 Ashmouni section also improved and closed at a rise of 31 to 29 points with February 12.90.

TRADE TO THRIVE.

The "New C. and F. and Investor". "It is my belief that the cotton trade of the United States will again thrive, that the cotton producers in the United States will regain their lost markets, and the economic advantages long enjoyed by the raw cotton enterprise in the United States will, in large measure at least, be restored. Cotton production in the United States is better equipped and better conditioned than in other lands. When the United States shall have cleared its trade channels, opened the way for the world to sell us such commodities as others can produce at less cost than we can produce them, and thus made it possible for us to freely sell to the world those commodities which we are best able to produce."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (2-59 p.m.)	11.34+13
N. Y. March Lowest (10-15 a.m.)	11.19—02
Liverpool March Highest	5.91+09
Liverpool March Lowest	5.85+03

Messrs. Chuilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends;

Liverpool:—Trading Market. Enterprise still awaits clarification acreage outlook and Washington's policy regarding disposal of Government futures and spots.

New York.—Trade bought March and May. Hedge selling continues for distants.

New York.—Consumption report about as expected. Demand principally for the near months. Delivery notices light and have had a tendency to strengthen the spot month. Irregular market in prospect.

New York.—Trade and shorts transferring March and May to new crop months. Doubt crop control plan restricting trading. Pool expected to take up January tenders in New York.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in December at 509,000 bales.

The average consumption per working day during the month just indicated, was 26,800 bales.

Their New York Friends cabled as under:—

Expect further strength March; similar performance each old crop month as becomes near position; for, Pool futures will not be sold under Eleven Seventy five. Tenderable cotton practically non-existent; Loan Cotton only available at considerably higher prices; also even if crop control is not effectuated, Washington can still make crop loans. Advise buying March, with idea of successive transfers forward at substantial discounts.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, January 14

March	11.33 +12
May	10.9. +09
July	10.57+05
October	10.07—03
December	10.02—03
Middling Spot	11.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, January 14

January	11.61+01
March	11.28+12
May	10.89+01
Middling Spot	11.78+12

NEW YORK.

New York, January 14.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

March	11.25
May	10.86

New York Noon Call—

March	11.26
May	10.88

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York January 14.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	22,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's exports to the continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, January 14.

January	5.92+07
February	5.91+08
March	5.89+07
April	5.86+07
May	5.83+05
June	5.80+06
July	5.77+06
August	5.69+06
September	5.62+06
October	5.54+06
November	5.51+06
December	5.51+06
January	5.51+06
Middling Spot	6.11+07

To day's 10-12 A.M Quotations

March	5.89
May	5.85

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 14.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Exchange quotations:—

	Stock Dol.
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	68 1/2
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	78 1/2
American Tel. and Tel.	160
Western Union Telg.	76 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	55
New York Central	30 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	
Erie R. R.	12
Union Pacific R. R.	116
Great North Pfd.	34
United States Steel	48 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	29
General Motors	55 3/4
Kelvinators	17
Socony	16
National Distillers	29
Chase Bank	46
National City Bank	40
North American 6 per cent Pfd	55 1/2

Market firm. Rails strong.
Total Business:—2 1/2 million.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 12th and 13th January	16.307
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	758,015
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	608,789
Increase	149,226

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXICATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

March 93 May 121 July 145 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1936 207—Liverpool May 1936 5.87 Rs. 48 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1936 207—New York May 10.93 Rs. 37 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, January 14

F G F SAKELLARIDIS

January	9.10
March	8.67
May	8.41
July	8.22
October	8.12
November	7.90
January	7 80
F. G. F. Spot	9.46

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, January 14.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.30
Fine (Good Staple)	5.45
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.60
Comra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple	5.62
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.77
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.92
Bengal—	
Good	3.93
Fully Good	4.0
Fine	4.15
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.12
Fine	4.24
Superfine	4.36

SEEDS

London, January 14

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. ton Jan. sellers £11 2 6

Linseed Calcutta Lordon, c. i. f. ton Jan./Feb. sellers £13-3-9

Linseed Bombay London c. i. f. ton Jan./Feb. sellers £13-10-0

Repeseed Toria Hull/Cont c. i. f. ton Jan./Feb. sellers £12 18-9.

Castorseed Bombay Hull c. i. f. ton Jan/Feb. sellers £13-2-6

LINSEED OILS.

London January 14

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan sellers 27/0

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan./Feb. sellers 27/1-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, January 14

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 6.13/16 sellers

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, January 14.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85 3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	86-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	108-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	106-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/65	117-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	116-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	13-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	100 to 107-1/2
National Bank of India	43-1/2
P. & O Banking Corporation.	9-7/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, January 14

Wheat Rozario Segta Fe. Parcels Jan./Feb. Nominal 33/9.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Jan. Feb nominal 33/9

Wheat South Australian Parcels Jan. sellers 31/3.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 15.

B. C. Rate T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON.—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Jan Dec

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 269 3/4

Banks selling T T 267 3/4

Banks buying T T 265

PARIS—

Banks selling T T 563

Banks buying T T 573

JAPAN.—

Banks selling T T 77 1/2

Banks buying T T 77 3/8

AMSTERDAM.—

Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA.—

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

HONGKONG.—

Banks selling Dv D 88 3/4

SHANGHAI.—

Banks selling D D 81 1/2

SINGAPORE.—

Banks selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 91

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.96 1/4 14th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 1/16 15th inst.

Java/London 7.24 15th inst.

Hongkong/London 1/3 15/16 15th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 15th inst.

London/Paris 74.94 14th inst.

London/Belgium 29.28 1/2 14th inst.

London/Switzerland 15.19 1/2 14th inst

London/Berlin 12.29 14th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 14th inst

London/New York [illegible] inst

London/Amsterdam 7.27 3/4 14th inst

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £7-0-11 13th inst. £7-0-9 14th inst.

Silver London Ready 20 1/2 13th inst 20 1/2 14th inst.

Silver New York Ready 50 13th inst 50 14th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 13th inst. 9/16 per cent 14th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 13th inst. 5/8 per cent 14th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 Mos 1 per cent

6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

COTTON TEJI MANDI

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Broach A/M.	15	8	0
Call option	7	10	0
Put option	7	12	0
Call on 220	3	14	0
„ „ 225	2	8	0
„ „ 230	1	12	0
„ „ 240	1	4	0
„ „ 250	0	12	0
Put on 195	4	4	0
„ „ 190	3	0	0
„ „ 185	2	0	0
Monthly	3	12	0
Rs. 5 Diff.	0	8	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 15.

The local silver market ruled easy on tired long liquidation influenced by further drop in Montreal silver futures. As pointed out before, the position of the local market is weak and prices are likely to decline further as steady arrivals of silver from London are bound to have depressing effect. The gold market was quietly steady with a limited turnover. Shanghai T. T. on London is was quoted to-day at 1.2 1/2

	Rs. a. p
Ready silver	49 9 0
Posh delivery	49 9 0
Magh delivery	49 13 0
Magh Teji-Mandi	3 6 0
Ready gold	34 10 6
Magh delivery	34 9 6
Magh Teji-Mandi	0 9 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York Jan. 14.

New York Spot Silver prices remained unchanged at 49 3/4 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Jan. 14.

January	46.00—1.60
March	44.50—1.62
May	44.50—2.75

LONDON SILVER

London, January 14.

Market Steady.

Spot	20-1/2
Forward	Unfixed

LONDON GOLD.

London, January 14

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. 67/0-9

LONDON METAL

London, January 14.

	£
Copper Brazier	48-3/4
Yellow Metal	40
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-7/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	212-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London January 14.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9 16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, January 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6 3/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Following a rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 207/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and there being utter absence of buying prices declined to Rs. 204/12 on general liquidation. The general sentiment is bearish and there is more disposition to sell cotton on advances than to buy on declines. Export demand is quiet and it is believed stocks will keep on increasing.

Later on there was some buying by professional operators and prices improved to Rs. 206. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 4 points but the market opened quiet at a rise of 2 points. Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 206/4. The local market was steady on news of New agricultural plan in America and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	205 12 0
Oomra D/J	186 12 0
Oomra March	185 12 0
Bengal D/J	142 0 0
Bengal March	139 12 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Jan 15

	To-day	Total.
Bengal D/J	nil	nil
Oomra D/J	700	1600

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan 15

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...152	149	146	143	
Punjab	... 152	149	146	143	
Oomra No. 3	200	197	194	191	...
C P No. 1	214	211	208	205	...
C P No. 2	206	203	200	197	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	153
Bengal Fine	...	150
C. P. 1 Fine	187/189	208
C. P. 2 Fine	185/187	199
Arvi Fine	...	200
Ellichpur Fine	...	197
Berar Fine	177/182	192
Khamgaon Fine	...	192
Mulkapur Fine	...	190
Khandesh Fine	167/172	185
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	187
Burwah Sanavad Fine	177/182	193
Mathia Fine	...	177
Punjab/American	...	221/226
Sind-American	...	221/226
Cambodia	261/266	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	226/231	...
Compta Good	236/246	...
Westerns	231/226	...
Kampala	342/344	...
Jinja	324/326	...
New Manza	306/316	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan 15

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	3,150	97,887
Central India	1,362	71,118
Barsi and Nagar	837	55,188
Hyderabad-Gaorani	307	8,654
Berar	1,626	72,013
Central Provinces	7	34,559
Total Oomras	7,703	330,019
Dholera	209	24,420
N W Provinces	56	46,721
Rajputana	205	39,375
Sind-Punjab	2,165	199,923
Broach	...	3,180
Coompta and Dharwar	34	10,051
Westerns-Northerns	...	14,407
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	7,772
Persian	...	8
American	...	11,544
Egyptian and African	...	90,453
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	10,366	768,381

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 9th Jan

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,082	117,939
Japan and China	3,740	298,707
Coast Ports	...	10,858
Up-country by Rail	...	78,334
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	27,796
Total	5,822	533,634

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 14-1-36	5755000	3559000
Receipts yesterday 14-1-36	22000	16000
Exports to date 14-1-36	3890000	2713000
Stock at Ports 10-1-36	2634000	2975000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-1-36	1337000	849000
Stock at Liverpool 10-1-36	726000	930000
Visible Supply 10-1-36	6830000	6660000
Quantity in sight 10-1-36	9659000	6255000
Quantity out of sight 10-1-36	5935000	4913000

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 14

T T London on—	
New York closing rate	4.96-1/16
Paris	74.94
Berlin	12.29
Madrid	36.13
Amsterdam	7.27-3/4
Brussels	29.28 1/2
Milan	61.75
Berne	15.19 1/2
Prague	119.31

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London January 14

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta,

Jan./Feb Nominal	7/3
C & F Bombay —	
Jan./Feb. Nominal	7/0
C & F Karachi —	
Jan./Feb Nominal	7/0

Sharp Fall And Rise In Steel Shares

Nervous Unloading And Bull Support

MARKET NERVOUS WITH HESITANT FEELING

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

The local Share Bazar opened steady to-day but soon prices dropped on heavy nervous unloading by tired bull operators. The undertone of the market was weak but later on prices rallied on active support given by sold-out Bulls.

Sharp decline in Silver and cotton influenced considerable selling pressure during the early part of the session and Tata Steel Dfds. after opening at Rs. 583|12 declined to Rs. 561|4 and Ordinary shares gave way to Rs. 146.

At this low level some professional operators were free buyers and prices registered a sharp rally and the lost ground was easily recovered but the close did not show any important change as compared with the last closing prices.

Other sections followed price movement of Tata Steel shares and fluctuated sympathetically.

The closing tone was distinctly better and though the market showed increased activity to-day after a long time, the situation is not healthy enough to result in any important rise. It will be advisable to unload holding in all strong markets as the huge drop in Silver and cotton is bound to damp enthusiasm.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

100	Ahm. Advance	282 8
300	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	690 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	175 0
100	Central India	235 10
100	Colaba	125 10
100	Cooria	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	105 0
100	Gokak	162 8
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	63 12
100	Khatau	74 6
100	Kohinoor	192 8
250	Laxmi	620 0
100	Madhavji	6 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	845 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Century 177 173 175 173 175
Bom. Dyeing 697 682 687 691 690
Kohinoor 193 190 192/8
Central India 235 231 235/10
New Great 110
Simplex 66
Swadeshi 143 141 140
Bundi 34/14 34/10 34/8
I. Cement 445 440 441
Punjab 24/12 24/8
Shahabad 470 467 466
Andhra 1632 1623 1615 1617 1620
Tata Hydro 167
Tata Power 1545 1536 1522 1532
Tram Ord. 148 148/7
T. Steel Dfd. 582 583 571 575 570 562 573 577
T. Steel Ord. 148/2 147 148 146 147/8 148/8 149
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 161/8 161/14
Bellapur 165 161/4 162/8
B. Burma 395 388 396/4

250	Model	48 8
50	Mysore	91 4
200	New Great	110 10
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	270 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	66 4
100	Swadeshi	140 0
100	Swan	83 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1275 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	104 12
15-50	Central	36 8
500	Imperial	1565 0
125-500	Im. Con.	386 4
50-100	India	129 0
100	Reserve Bank	129 12
5	Union	5 4

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	34 8
70	Gwalior	117 8
160	Indian	445 0
40	Katni Def.	1990 0
100	Katni Ord.	366 4
75	Okha	255 0
10	Punjab	24 8
100	Shahabad	466 14
70	United	115 4

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 4
15-75	New India	42 4
200	Oriental	4700 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1620 0
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bombay Tram	148 7
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	12 4
100	Karachi	223 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	166 14
1000	Tata Power	1532 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	93 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	98 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 15.

3 1/2 per cent G P N 96/12
3 per cent 1941 104
3 per cent 1951/54 102/1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/53 106
4 per cent 1943 109/2
4 per cent 1960/70 110/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/4
5 per cent 1939/44 109/6
5 per cent 1940/43 111/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/12

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 106/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 105
5 per cent M Deb 1939 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 105

Note.—Business for Next Settlement commenced to-day and quotes 4 1/2 annas lower. There was steady short covering to-day and 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 96/13.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 14.

Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 106 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 117
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 102 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 86 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 1/4

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

The local Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received the following advice subject to audit:—

Probable appropiation for the year Final Dividend ,subject to deduction of Income-Tax £3 per share.

Written off Bank Promises A/C. S.10 lacs.

Carried Forward to next year about S. 33,25,000

100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 8
500	Tapty Valley	755 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	31 8
125	Bombay Burma	396 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	149 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	192 8
50	Belapur Sugar	162 8
250	Bombay Steam	276 4
125	Bombay Burma	397 4
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	132 8 X.D.
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-12-6
50	Bombay Telephone	106 8
100	Indian Bleaching	93 12
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	570 0
15	Scindia	13 15
30	Premier Construction	75 8
25	Tata Oil	17 12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams.	87 0
5	p.c. Central India	525 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,525 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	190 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161 14
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1915.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1936

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War On Agricultural Indebtedness

GOVERNOR OPENS LAND MORTGAGE BANK

Urges Utilisation Of Cheap Money To Assist Ryots

"The provincial land mortgage bank is to be the banks' bank the key bank which will finance the primary banks."

"It is for you, with your skill and experience in banking, to put these purposes into practice and so improve the position of agriculture, and you have my sincere good wishes for the success of your operations."

With these words, H. E. the Governor of Bombay declared open the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, before a large and distinguished gathering on Wednesday evening.

H. E. the Governor was received at the gate on alighting from the car by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, the President and the Managing Director.

The Governor then inspected the premises of the bank along with the directors of the bank.

At the outset, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, the principal promoter and organiser of the bank in welcoming H. E. the Governor said:

"On behalf of myself and my colleagues on the Board of Directors of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., I have much pleasure in welcoming Your Excellency in our midst and thanking you for having kindly consented to associate yourself with the inauguration ceremony of this Bank.

After referring to the history of the land mortgage credit in this Presidency and to the attempts made in the past to handle the problem of redeeming the debts of our agricultural population, he said:—

I think it proper to pay a tribute to Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor, Sir Frederick Sykes, on whose initiative the Government of Bombay convened in June 1933 a Round Table Conference of co-operators, because it is as an outcome of the Conference that the Bank which Your Excellency is going to inaugurate to-day has come into being. The Committee approved by Government as suggested at the Conference, recommended the formation of a central land mortgage bank and the organization of additional primary banks in various districts. It is a matter for satisfaction that Your Excellency's Government have been good enough to take keen, sympathetic and active interest in implementing the recommendations of this committee. I might mention what is no longer a secret that it is mainly the personal interest evinced by Your Excellency which has led to the early inauguration of the system of land mortgage credit for meeting one of the most pressing needs of the agricultural population in the Presidency. The Registrar has been able to start till now ten new primary banks as approved by Government and the Bombay Legislative Council was approached to give a guarantee in respect of the debentures to be issued by the new institution to be established to finance the primary land mortgage banks.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

The Bank was formally registered on 7th December, 1935 and the first general meeting was also held on that day to approve of the sanctioned bye-laws. The Board of Directors has been constituted according to the bye-laws, and it has already held two meetings at the second of which an Executive Committee was appointed consisting of seven members. The authorised share capital of the Bank is Rs. 10 lakhs, half of which it is proposed to issue at present, reserving the balance for subscription by the primary land mortgage banks. The whole issue of five lakhs has already been under-written, and the Directors are quite confident that this whole amount will be taken up within a short time. There is a provision in the bye-laws for the issue of debentures on such conditions as Government approve to the extent of 20 times the paid-up share capital and the reserve fund. As the paid-up share capital of the Bank will be five lakhs within 6 months the Bank will be empowered to issue Debentures of Rs. 1 crore as and when required, provided the Government of Bombay sanction that issue. For the present, the Government have sanctioned the issue of debentures to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs, although the Bombay Legislative Council has passed a resolution authorising Government to issue debentures to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs. The Bank will, I need hardly add, issue debentures only after the execution of a formal trust deed to be drawn up on lines approved of by the legal advisors of Government. We hope that this matter will receive the urgent attention of the Government of Bombay so that this Bank may be able to issue debentures at an early date and can begin its work in right earnest. As it is now six months since the primary banks came into existence, they have already invited applications from agriculturists, and I estimate that the Banks, thirteen in number, have received altogether 300 applications for loans aggregating to Rs. 3 lakhs.

As soon as the financing agency is well established and begins to give loans, the primary land mortgage banks will be approached by a much larger clientele, and it is expected that by the end of this year the Bank will have to issue the full amount of debentures of Rs. 10 lakhs and will have to approach Government for an increase of the amount to Rs. 50 lakhs as recommended by the Bombay Legislatve Council. When that request is made, we hope that it will receive favourable consideration at the hands of Your Excellency's Government.

SUBSIDY BY GOVT.

One of the most important points on which the Board will have to come to an early decision will be the rate of interest at which the first issue of Rs. 10 lakhs of debentures will be offered to the public. The second equally important question is to decide upon the margin to be reserved for the management charges and the provision to be made against possible bad debts by the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank and also the margin to be reserved for the management expenses of the primary banks. The percentage of these margins will depend a great deal on the subsidy given by the Government of Bombay, either in the shape of money or by giving the help of land valuers to the primary banks. If, however, at the end of the year we find that

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4.)

AMENDING COMPANY LAW

Commercial Representatives To Confer With Law Member

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

On January 16 will begin discussions between Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member and five commercial representatives regarding the revision of Company Law. The fact that commercial representatives have been invited is in fulfilment of the undertaking given by Sir Joseph Bhore that before the bill was introduced, commercial opinion will be consulted. The main task of examining the bill in detail would still require to be gone into by a select committee of the Assembly.

The five commercial representatives are Mr. Aikhman from the Associated Chambers, Mr. Sarkar from the Federation of Chambers, Sir Joseph Kay, of the Bombay Millowners, Mr. Dawar of the Bombay Shareholders' Association and Mr. Lammond representing banking interests.

The discussions may end in ten days but in any case they cannot last beyond a fortnight as the Law Member must be free to preside over a number of select committees appointed during the last session.

It may be expected that the commercial representatives would be concerned more about the principles involved than details as the latter can best be examined by the Assembly's select committee. There are two kinds of proposals; one framed by Mr. S. Sen, who conducted a special enquiry, and the other, provisional conclusions of Government. The commercial delegates would be free to discuss both sets of proposals.

CONTROVERSIAL TOPICS.

Among the changes which are likely to raise keen discussion may be mentioned the following:

Should a company's incorporation be conditional upon the promoters possessing a certain percentage in cash; should a managing agency be regulated strictly; what should be the directors' liability; what percentage of reserves should a bank have and whether it should be permitted to lend money on all kinds of securities or whether such securities should be defined with a view to restrict the present scope of credits advanced by banks; whether any restrictions be placed on companies investing surplus funds; whether law should enforce the casting account system and otherwise secure improvement in account keeping.

These and various other questions will however be viewed in the light of the special conditions in India where, for instance, the managing agency system has had its usefulness in the peculiar circumstances of India as a financial house, sometimes carrying greater prestige than a joint stock enterprise in entering a pioneer field of industrial development.—A.P.

ISSUES BEFORE MEERUT CONFERENCE

MEERUT, Jan. 14.

The Town Hall grounds have been obtained for the holding of Congress Socialist Conference.

The proposed resolutions cover many subjects including policy towards the New Constitution, the question of acceptance of office, nature of independence as aim of Socialist amelioration of Labour, peasant conditions and India's attitude with regard to Italo-Abyssinian war.—A.P.

GAEKWAR LEAVES FOR NAVSARI

BARODA, Jan. 15.

The Maharaja and Maharani of Holkar left by a special train at 9-50 a.m. a salute of 19 guns and a hearty send-off at the station marked their departure.

The Maharaja and Maharani of Gaekwar and officers of the Maharaja are leaving for Navsari tomorrow early morning on a two days' programme.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, Dewan, is suffering from a strong cold. His visits for Sankranti tilgul has been cancelled.

The Maharani is leaving for Bombay to-morrow en route Calcutta.—A. P.

GOVT. DEFEATED IN BIHAR COUNCIL

Bill To Amend Revenue Sales Act Referred To Select Committee

PATNA, Jan. 14.

In the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council Government suffered the first defeat in the present session on the motion of Maulvi Muhammad Hafiz for reference to the Select Committee the Bengal Land Revenue Sales Amendment Bill of 1935, which was carried by 45 votes to 25.

The measure is intended to provide for the serving of a notice on recorded proprietors of the ward in the event of default in payment of revenue and putting up their property for sale.

Maulvi Hafiz pointed out that public opinion was in favour of the measure and real hardship was being caused by absentee proprietors.

The Hon. Mr. Tallent, opposing the motion said that amending the bill was inconsistent with the present act and was impracticable.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee of eighteen.—A.P.

Viceroy Opens Limbdi Bridge

VICEROY'S CAMP, LIMBDI, Jan. 15.

His Excellency the Viceroy, speaking on the occasion of the opening of the Shri Daulatsinhji Bridge at Limbdi to-day said:—

The construction of the Bridge which I am about to declare open over the Bhogavo River will bring the Town of Limbdi within easy reach of the outlying areas of the State and I congratulate you, sir, on the completion of the Bridge which as you have told us was initiated some seven years ago.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

parate electorates which had wrought havoc in the country. Separate electorates were introduced in 1906. "I have never read in any book on political science in which it is said that people who had common political and economic interests should be divided for the purpose of election on the basis of religion", declared the lecturer. He drew a pointed contrast with the electoral system in England where the constituencies were based not on religious denominations but on territorial divisions. The introduction of the separate electorates was mainly responsible for the communal trouble.

The primary function of the Press was educating the public. The very phrase 'muzzling the press' connoted and involved a fallacy. For, if it was not free to educate the public, it was deprived of its chief function. "Educating the masters", as President Wilson described it, was the main purpose of any journal.

The Government would not leave the people to decide what was good for them. The passage of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in the teeth of universal opposition proved that the members were told that it was for their good. And Government would continue to take up this attitude so long as India was not free.

Nothing short of self-government would secure for India a free press concluded the speaker.

The position of the Press and the public man would continue to be the same, opined the speaker, and it would be changed only with the attainment of self-government. It was a continuous struggle and should be faced. Appealing to the good sense of the government was of no use.

Let us understand what we are fighting for, pleaded the speaker. Any press legislation or any other legislation aimed at any individual for the purpose of suppressing public opinion, we will have to face until the advent of self-government. Popular representatives could not help as they were told that the rulers understood the good of the country better than themselves.

Mr. Natarajan in his closing remarks said that the Indian public had not understood the value of the Press, the freedom of which is essential to the growth of self-government.

AMBEDKAR IN EARNEST

Conversion Move Is Not A "Stunt", He Assures

"Even if Mahatma Gandhi fasts unto death in order to persuade us from refraining from leaving the Hindu fold, I would consider that he would be doing it in a wrong cause. And, therefore, I would not heed any such steps by Gandhiji I have seen his attitude at the time of the Poona Pact and I am convinced that he stands for the caste Hindus. My move for conversion is not a stunt," said Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in his conversation with the representation of a Poona journal recently.

Conversion of Harijans would not take more than five to 10 years.—Even those who were opposing him, like Dr. Solanki, had turned to his views after mature deliberation.

That he was disgusted with the attitude of the caste Hindu youth who were half-hearted in their sympathy, and were never bold enough to stand by the Harijan cause was specially stressed by Dr. Ambedkar who is reported to have said that he had lost all confidence in them.

That conversion would land the caste Hindus who would be losing one-third of their numbers and who would be in an unenviable political, economic and social situation, as opposed to the Muslims in India was another point on which the Doctor spoke at length to the representative.

"HALF-HEARTED MEASURES."

That neither Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) nor yet the caste Hindu youth commanded sufficient influence to persuade the Hindu community to take a bold step, was pointed out by Dr. Ambedkar giving the instance of the recent Poona session of the Mahasabha where a half-hearted resolution, urging abolition of untouchability in "public places" was passed, while they did not dare to speak of removal of untouchability in "private life."

Such half-hearted measures the Doctor served only as eye-openers to the Harijans.

Dr. Ambedker again stressed that his move was not a "stunt" and he would never be dissuaded from his purpose.

CONSTABLE SHOOTS CONSTABLE

Alleged Outrage In Sind Village

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

Great sensation was caused this morning at Tandoallahyar when an armed Muslim constable fired at a Hindu constable. The latter staggered and fell whereupon the assailant thrust a bayonet into his heart killing him outright.

The assailant was chased at once and eventually over-powered and arrested.—United Press.

'Vacate Chawls' Notice On Burhanpur Strikers

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 15.

About 50 strikers of the Burhanpur-Tapti Mills have been served with notice asking them to vacate the mill chawls before 31st inst. The strike situation remains unchanged.

Gilgit Flight Abandoned

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15

The 'plane "Avre Ton" which left Rawalpindi for Gilgit yesterday to convey Sir Eric Teichman of the Chinese Consular Service, has returned without reaching Gilgit.

It is understood that while flying at a high altitude over the mountainous regions the wings of the 'plane got snow-covered and the 'plane abandoned its onward journey.

An attempt will be made again to-day by the same 'plane to reach Gilgit, atmospheric conditions permitting.—United Press.

Foreign Secretary Returns To Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

Sir H. A. F. Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary returns to New Delhi from Peshawar on January 17.—United Press.

124-A. I.P.C. Under Fire

FETTERS FOR INDIAN PRESS

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's Lucid Exposition

The legal disabilities of the Journalists in India, were brought into bold relief by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai on Wednesday evening, when he delivered a lecture on "The Press and the Legislature," under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India.

Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

An Anachronism

After a lucid exposition of the laws that impeded full and free expression of public opinion, Mr. Desai condemned the anachronism of the "separate electorates" in the electoral system.

The panacea for all the ills which the Press suffered from, he said, was Self-Government.

Press And Legislature

Mr. Desai opined that the situation in which the country was placed should be taken into account before the relation of the Press to the legislature could be made clear.

Under the law, the Press stood on no different footing from an individual in the matter of the facts it publishes and the comments it makes, in liabilities under the civil law. It is almost coincident with the liability of a private individual for any defamatory statement or articles. Only in the case of the Press the liability to punishment would be greater. And editors needed to have for their guidance in a "Press Jurisprudence," as medicos had "Medical Jurisprudence." The grounds for liability and for exemption were the same though larger punishment was awarded to the Press on account of its wider influence than to a private individual. It was no more permissible for an individual to state that a certain thing was told him by A or B than for the Press to say that it understood or that it was informed, or that its special correspondent got the information on good authority. That could scarcely be defence. The Press was no more and no less privileged than a private individual in that matter. And no comments were warranted in the case of an individual than in the case of the Press.

The individual and the Press were, however, treated differently under Criminal Law. Mr. Bhulabhai was of opinion that there was no need for any interference by the Government with the Press comments. The Press had to publish, and comment on things of public importance. The State in India at times appeared to be rather very sensitive.

It was important to understand Mr. Bhulabhai continued, the meaning of the term "Government" and its relation to the country.

Two sections in the Indian Penal Code, the journalists had constantly to keep in mind. One was Sections 124-A (dealing with sedition) and the other its sister provision Section 153, relating to incitement of disaffection between different sections of communities.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Protection of the Princes Act were extensions of the normal legislations found in other countries.

124-A, I. P. C.

Dealing with Section 124-A, of the I.P.C., Mr. Bhulabhai said that the kind of Government in this country should be fully taken into account. In self-governing countries there is hardly any necessity for prosecution for sedition. English Law reports would not perhaps show ten per cent. of the number of cases in India under the Section 124-A, I.P.C. The reason for that could be found in the nature of the Constitution the British had. There the Government was the King in Parliament, the Opposition in Parliament being an alternative Government. One section of the Press criticised and condemned the actions of the Government, while another—the Press of the party-in-power—dwelt on the merits of the acts of the Government, as the Opposition would some time become the Government. And, hence it had not been the practice to prosecute editors on sedition charge. In this country, however, the situation was different.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Here Mr. Desai explained why he, as the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, had refused last year the invitation of the Empire Parliamentary Association. India had a Parliament more in name than in substance. The Government of the country consists, Mr. Bhulabhai went on, of men, who are permanently in power and whose "tenure" we wish to change and of whose power we wish to take possession of. Hence it was futile to accept an honour that was sought to be thrust on him, "Leader of the Opposition"—so long as India had a Parliament only in name and the Opposition could not take over the reins of government.

In India Government wanted to have immunity from censure and criticism.

The people wanted a radical change in the system of Government and section 124A being there, everything written by a patriotic journalist or spoken by a patriotic Indian demanding such change was open to be regarded as seditious by the existing Government.

TRUTH—NO DEFENCE!

Truth is no defence under section 124-A, I.P.C., whether in the case of a public speaker or in the case of an editor. Since the actual facts could not be stated one was placed in an extraordinary position under this section. And since the Government were to judge whether they were brought into contempt or ridicule, the stronger the agitation for self-government, the greater would be the number of prosecutions for sedition.

The speaker wished that the section had a definite limitation. Such as that prosecution could only be sustained if there was excitement to violence. If the country was to be educated politically without any reasonable risks to the public man or the Press, section 124-A would have to be materially and radically revised.

How ridiculous the section was rendered in operation was shown (continued Mr. Bhulabhai) by the fact that the greater the truth the greater the libel for the purpose of sedition and the more truthful one was in the statement of the "improper acts" of the Government, the greater the penalty one incurred under section 124-A.

And when the Opposition pointed out the ridiculous ways in which the section was in operation, they were told that they indulged in vague generalities. So long as there was foreign domination and government was carried on in direct opposition to the wishes of the people, no mere tinkering with reforms in Press Law or any other law would be enough. The only remedy was complete self-government.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Another section which the Press had to face was section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code. In this connection, it was important to note the conditions created by se-

(Continued in Col. 4)

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